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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Italo-German Fist in Spain

Dynamite in Strike Zone

France Seeks Gold Barrier

¶ **Who's to Patrol Spain?** Today this is the most vital question in Europe as, on the Spanish frontier, Generalissimo Franco's northern army sweeps westward from Bilbao toward Santander, and Insurgent troops concentrate south and west of Madrid in what promises to be a concerted attack on the Loyalist stronghold. With Germany and Italy frankly pulling for the rebels, the impression prevails that the present strategy involves a strong Insurgent drive on all fronts (assisted by "volunteers") in an effort to bring victory to anti-Government interests. Italy and Germany's rejection of the proposal that Great Britain and France extend the neutrality patrol to all Spanish waters leaves the democratic nations in a diplomatic quandary. Comes a respite, however. Italian and German ambassadors agree to another talk with their governments and the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee is called for Friday. Europe's dictators are trying to dictate who shall win the war, while her democracies are struggling to keep the war isolated. The nations might consider an oft-exemplified proverb: "He that strikes with the sword shall be beaten with the scabbard."

¶ **Terrorism Enters the Strike.** At Johnstown, Penna., dynamite severs two pipe lines feeding water to Bethlehem Steel works, threatening damage to the mills as well as to the jobs of thousands of returning workers. At Warren, Ohio, where echoes from last week's lawlessness still rumble, big shouldered, belligerent Gus Hall is the object of a warrant charging him with being the instigator of a plot of violence, which includes in its plans the dynamiting of bridges, blasting of railroad tracks, bombing of steel mills and utility companies, blowing up of non-strikers' homes.

¶ **While this dramatic** feature is being unreeled, approximately one third of those normally employed have returned to their jobs in the steel mills; state troops are still on duty, defending the "right to work and the right to strike"; President Roosevelt's three-man Mediation Board views the scene pessimistically, while Edward McGrady, one of its number, returns to Washington to report to Secretary Perkins. The introduction of dynamite methods, both combustive and belligerent, adds to the complications of the strike situation elements which, under no circumstances, can aid either strikers or management. Destructive thoughts of hatred, intolerance, rivalry, self-will are as dangerous to both sides as dynamite, nitroglycerine, and time fuses. Unless they are quenched by the common decencies possessed by the majority of those vitally interested in seeing proper labor adjustments, they are as likely to wreck the organization that fosters them as they are to injure those chosen as a target. The intelligent way leads away from powder kegs of hatred to safety zones of tolerance.

¶ **France Struggles With Gold.** Acting amidst temporary suspension of gold and foreign exchange payment to protect the franc, France's new Popular Front Government calls on Parliament for drastic powers to suppress speculation, save gold reserves, cover Treasury needs, balance the budget, watch over prices, revive national economy. The government is said to be seeking assistance of the United States and Great Britain to halt the exodus of gold from France, which—combined with an imminent Treasury deficit and the probabilities of increased taxes—brought on the financial crisis which unseated the Blum regime and placed the reins of government in the hands of Camille Chautemps. The presence of Georges Bonnet at the financial helm gives Frenchmen confidence and the new financial program is unanimously approved by the cabinet. A part of France's problem is how to keep its gold and have social reforms and armaments too.

¶ **Judiciary Juggling Again.** Fresh from the shadows of the mulberry tree, Senators on whom the rays of the presidential smile have rested continue to show signs of independence in relation to the President's effort to rejuvenate the Supreme Court. As word passes around that the Administration proposes again to shift its attack—this time from a "no-compromise" basis to that of a "modified" court—opponents to what is stigmatized as a departure from democratic traditions line up for a hot weather filibuster. "No compromise" leaves the President's camp and returns in a non-partisan rallying cry to haunt it. Rumors are rife as to political efforts to circumvent the intransigent movement, and whispers circulate that if the court bill is shelved, two additional justices of the Supreme Court will step out of the picture. That great asset, publicity, has functioned to arouse great numbers of Americans to the importance of analyzing democracy, and testing administrative acts by their principles, rather than by their personal backing.

Brewers Call on Churches For Help to Boost Output; A New Threat to Temperance

Old Church Ales Referred To in Propaganda Religious Leaders Denounce

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The bold bid of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation for the support and good will of the churches of the United States has been accepted as an affront to ecclesiastical intelligence and as a challenge for the churches to bestir themselves in the promotion of temperance activities.

The brewers' foundation, launched last April under the guise of promoting the public welfare, sluiced some of its alcohol-laden propaganda directly toward the church.

"Beer helped build and maintain old English churches," reads the title of one of the foundation's more ambitious circulars.

A member of the New York State Liquor Authority recently declared that among the causes of the liquor industry's downfall was its amazing effrontery. Churchmen are viewing this circular as the ultimate in effrontery.

The Rev. Herbert W. Gates, general secretary of the Congregational Education Society, a national group, declared:

"Every church official should and probably most of them will use the foundation's propaganda for one thing—as a challenge for aggressive action against it."

The Rev. Samuel Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, views the foundation's overture to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the eighth of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives, and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

New Big Names Given to Public As Tax Evaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Senators and representatives today heard the biggest tax savings yet revealed unfolded before the Joint Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance.

The speaker was Abe Fortas, tax expert and attorney, from the Securities and Exchange Commission. At no time did he charge that laws were being violated, but in technical detail he showed how, under the loose provisions of existing law, wealthy men and women are making huge savings through the device of "incorporated pocketbooks," or personal holding companies, with similar diminution of the Treasury's revenues.

The names of the latest batch of tax avoiders, together with the sums which they are estimated to have saved over different periods of time by taking advantage of legal loopholes in the tax statutes, follow:

President's Friend on List

Carter Lupton, Chattanooga, soft drink manufacturer, $648,000 in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Henry L. Doherty, head of Cities Service, saved about $160,000 in 1934 alone through four personal holding companies.

Charles E. Merrill and Edmund C. Lynch, partners in New York Securities Investment Building, made a combined tax avoidance saving of $360,000 in 1934, 1935 and 1936 through 12 personal holding companies.

Mrs. Helena S. Raskob, wife of John J. Raskob, was cited as having effected an unnamed reduction in tax liability by the device of subtracting losses on a personal holding company operating a farm and racing stable.

Mrs. Wilhemina du Pont Ross of Delaware reduced taxes by at least $40,405 in 1936 through a similarly incorporated farm and racing stable. The Raskob-Ross device, it was stated, will be taken up at a later hearing for further investigation.

Charles E. McManus, president of the Crown Cork & Seal Co., avoided tax payment of $237,247 in 1936 by subdividing income through the incorporated pocketbook device, in addition to other reductions.

Sloan's Saving $1,920,000

Alfred P. Sloan, and his wife, Mrs. Irene Jackson Sloan, General Motors executive, were declared to have avoided taxes to the amount of $1,920,000 in 1934, 1935 and 1936, through personal holding companies.

Owen B. Winters, advertising

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Reich and Italy Reject 2-Power Patrol of Spain

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Germany and Italy flatly rejected today a plan by Great Britain and France to patrol all of Spain's coasts in the interest of neutrality.

Soviet Russia, one of the "big five" on the International Non-Intervention Committee, approved the proposal.

The refusal of Count Dino Grandi, Italian ambassador to Rome, and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador, brought a speedy end to the subcommittee's session, which lasted less than two hours.

The subcommittee is scheduled to meet again on Friday to consider further decisions of the various powers.

In addition to France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia the other members of the nine-power subcommittee are Belgium, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, and Sweden.

Franco-British Plan

Britain and France proposed to take over the patrol of all of Spain's coasts to prevent arms and men reaching either side in the civil war after Germany and Italy withdrew from the sea cordon.

Withdrawal of the two powers from the international patrol came last week after France and Britain refused to join a proposal by Germany for a naval demonstration off Valencia as a "warning" to the Spanish Government.

Germany, backed by Italy, made that suggestion after two alleged attacks by Spanish Government submarines on the German cruiser Leipzig off the Algerian coast on June 15 and 18.

Count Grandi and Herr von Ribbentrop rode together to the subcommittee meeting in a limousine flying the Reich's swastika.

They reached the British Foreign Office shortly before the arrival of M. Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador to London.

After the abrupt Italo-German rejection of the British-French proposal, representatives of the nine powers on the subcommittee agreed to submit the question to their respective governments for final decision.

Envoys to Talk Further

The envoys of Italy and Germany agreed to talk again with Rome and Berlin, and this was regarded as a conciliatory move that somewhat offset their refusal to permit the Anglo-French patrol.

The Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the committee, urged that there be speedy replies from the various capitals.

The Italo-German decision to oppose extension of the patrol by Britain and France was based, apparently, on a feeling that such extension would benefit the Spanish Government. Italy and Germany believed that Anglo-French warships would be "sympathetic" to the Valencia cause.

On the other hand, fears were expressed that a dangerous deadlock in the non-intervention negotiations now might permit the insurgent navy to gain control of Spain's eastern coast and aid an early insurgent victory in the civil war.

Tokyo protests alleged Russian invasion of Amur Islands: Page 2.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Perkins Seeks New Mediation In Steel Strike

Announces Collapse of Board's Attempt to End Conflict

Hostility Grows

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said today the Government's efforts to mediate the steel strike had collapsed. She added, however, she was studying the industrial dispute to determine if further mediatory steps are possible.

Signs of growing national impatience with violence and lawlessness in the $1,000,000-a-day steel strike appeared as Michigan advanced a law curbing and limiting strike activities.

Charles P. Taft II, chairman of President Roosevelt's mediation board, was expected to confer with the President, who was reported prepared to make some pronouncement against interference with non-striking workers.

Dynamite blasts that may tie up the huge Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Johnstown, Penna., for two weeks spread new tenseness throughout the strike area.

The Associated Press summarized additional strike news as follows:

Washington—The federal Mediation Board reported to Secretary Perkins today that a "man to man discussion around the conference table" would be necessary to break the steel strike deadlock.

Johnstown, Penna.—Mysterious blasts broke two pipe lines supplying water to Bethlehem Steel's Cambria works early today. Five blast furnaces were ordered banked and 15 open hearth furnaces closed. Six thousand men were thrown out of work indefinitely.

Detroit, Mich.—Gov. Frank Murphy has before him for signature a new state Labor Relations Act, limiting picketing and barring alien, non-union agitators.

The Ford Motor Company prepares to fight charges of the National Labor Relations Board that it violated the Wagner Act. Hearings are set for July 6. An army of vigilantes is being organized in Michigan against the C. I. O. drive to organize Ford.

Columbus, Ohio—Gov. Martin L. Davey announced that troops would remain in the Mahoning Valley, troubled axis of the strike, until all threat of violence is passed.

Cambridge, Md.—Two federal conciliators came here to help settle the strike that has made 2000 employees of the Phillips Packing Company idle for a week.

Warren, Ohio—Gus Hall, one of C. I. O.'s chief lieutenants in the steel strike, was named today in a sensational charge as the master mind in a campaign of violence, terror and dynamitings.

Other labor news: Page 5.

France Suspends Gold Payments: Cabinet Wins Confidence Vote

Premier Demands Free Hand in Meeting Crisis in Nation's Finances

Paris Bourse Closed

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—France's Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee approved by a single vote margin today the bill that would give Premier Camille Chautemps the decree powers to try to save the nation's financial structure.

The vote, 17 to 16, came after the Chamber had voted confidence in M. Chautemps on a test ballot. In the committee, five Communists and three Socialists, counted among the Premier's People's Front supporters, refused to vote.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 29—With the Paris Bourse abruptly closed and temporary moratorium decreed on all payments in gold and foreign currencies, the new French Government today demanded "powers" to deal with France's grave financial crisis.

By 293 votes to 142, Premier Camille Chautemps won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. In some quarters this is believed to presage a final victory for the Government. Rejecting the usual procedure of a lengthy debate on the general policy of the new Cabinet, he requested postponement of interpellations which was accorded by an unusually large majority of votes.

Telling Parliament point blank that continuation of financial disorder involved grave risks for political liberty, M. Chautemps insisted on immediate passage of a brief bill giving the Government virtually dictatorial authority—decree powers even more unlimited than those Léon Blum failed to obtain from the Senate last week.

Immediate Action Urged

"The most pressing duty of our Government and its reason for being," a statement of policy read by Premier Chautemps in the Chamber and by Albert Sarraut, in the Senate declared, "is to take without delay energetic measures aimed at repressing the intolerable abuses of speculation, saving the gold reserves of France, meeting the immediate needs of the Treasury, endeavoring to balance the budget and reviving national economy."

M. Blum, who as Vice-Premier, should have read the Cabinet's declaration of policy in the Senate, caused a political sensation by refusing at the last minute to do so. The incident arose out of a verbal attack on the Senate made by Jean Lebas, Socialist Minister of Posts and Telegraph and a special friend of M. Blum. Senators forced M. Lebas to retract his statement and M. Blum declared that he could not consent to this "indignity" inflicted on his political associate.

Cut in Franc Indicated

The bill asking for special powers to take these measures by decree gave no indication as to whether "defense of gold reserves" meant that a new devaluation of the franc is imminent, but the Government's action in suddenly closing the Bourse and commodity exchanges and declaring a temporary moratorium of all foreign payments is generally in-

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Finance Minister Georges Bonnet

Retiring Ambassador to Washington Takes Quick Action at Paris to Protect French Currency

U. S. Guarantees Held Likely; Can France Coax Capital Back?

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The tripartite agreement, which is the thin edge of the wedge to a world return to the gold standard, is at stake in the financial crisis in France.

Under this agreement, signed last September, Great Britain, the United States and France agreed to maintain their currency relations by a common policy. The result has been a near-stability. But France has now locked its currency doors on the inside against any further exodus of French capital, and the future exchange value of the franc is thereby rendered uncertain.

There are two courses that France could pursue:

1. Devalue the franc further. The "lower limit" of the devaluation law of last September was 4.35 cents, from the pre-devaluation rate of 6.63 cents. The rate when the exchanges were closed was 4.46 cents. Judging from the discount on the forward franc the speculators expected a new devaluation, and there has been much trans-Atlantic talk that M. Bonnet would finally try to stabilize the franc at around 4 cents, or a 40 per cent devaluation.

2. Maintain an exchange value of the franc by continuing the present controls of the exchange market. In this event the franc would be managed, as the lira and the mark are managed, with reference only to French policy.

The "Liberal Solution"

The former is the so-called "liberal solution," namely, the only solution consonant with a currency understanding with the United States and Great Britain. No one knows, however, whether the two others have agreed to such a solution. A lower franc would, of course, give France an advantage, vis-a-vis the dollar and the pound. But most financial observers, including this writer felt that the September devaluation was not enough, and M. Bonnet may have obtained the consent of Washington and London before he left Washington where until his appointment of Minister of Finance in the Chautemps Cabinet he was French Ambassador.

This writer saw M. Bonnet just before he was appointed Minister of Finance. He then declared that France would never "desert the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The United States Government today quietly played an important part in aiding the financial readjustment of France within the bounds of the existing tripartite monetary agreement and at the same time studied with a view to a possible early announcement plans for Ameircan participation in a broadening of that agreement to the point where it might possibly include Germany and Italy.

No official statements were made in regard to the action of the French Government in at least temporarily abandoning the gold standard lest any remarks here might complicate the difficulties of the French Cabinet in obtaining parliamentary support for its proposals. But it was clear that behind the scenes there existed general foreknowledge of what was going on in France.

Stronger Pact Foreseen

The steps being taken there were undoubtedly canvassed with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. by Georges Bonnet, the new French Finance Minister, before M.

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Russian Polar Fliers Greeted By Diplomats at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The portals of Soviet Russia's elaborate gilt and red plush embassy—inherited from their tsarist predecessors—swung open here last night to the national capital's diplomats, legislators and social celebrities who thronged in to honor the trio of Russian fliers arrived via the North Pole from their homeland.

The three, Valeri Chekaloff, Georgi Baibukoff and Alexander Beliakoff, stood in the receiving line with Ambassador and Madame Troyanovsky and exchanged cordial smiles with the 600-odd guests almost none of whom could speak Russian and to none of whom the fliers could say anything in English.

A cross section of Washington was present. Conservatism made its appearance in the form of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador, and Daniel C. Roper, who as Secretary of Commerce represents the right-wing element in the Roosevelt Administration. Congressional liberals were in evidence and John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., very nearly stole the show from the fliers. Particularly when he and Emil Ludwig, who is now here writing a biography of President Roosevelt, got together in earnest conversation photographers' flashlight batteries were turned on them to the exclusion of all else and the crowd formed a deep and curious circle about them.

One Italian attache appeared to honor the fliers, but his German colleagues abstained—a reflection of Europe's troubles which recalled to the older diplomats the World War days when the problem of not mixing delegates from enemy countries taxed the skill of Washington's hostesses.

The fliers themselves compromised with American capitalism to the extent of appearing in new outfits of conventional American summer white, even down to white shoes.

As always, the Soviet Embassy presented for the gourmets impressive tables laden with the delicacies of Russia, supplemented by some domestic dishes such as cold turkey. The seven-foot fish which was the talk of the town after one reception last winter was repeated in summer style this time, only head and tail being intact while the middle took the form of cold slices in jelly. Caviar was as always prominent.

Outside a small group of American proletarians gaped at the splendor of the Soviet reception as glimpsed through the doors, while around the corner the writer noticed a small shop. It bore on its window the legend "Romanov's Delicatessen."

New Guggenheim Fund for Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—In realization of an old dream of Solomon R. Guggenheim, fourth of the seven sons of the founder of the mining and smelting dynasty in America, six trustees met at 120 Broadway today to organize and outline policy for the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation to promote popular appreciation in the field of abstract, or "non-objective" art.

Mr. Guggenheim, now in Europe, was said to have the largest collection of this form of art in the world, and his gallery is included in the gift, as is, it is understood, an endowment of several million dollars.

The charter for the undertaking reveals a range of purpose that takes in exhibitions, lectures, scholarships, publications and a museum, "to the end that this country may become one of the great art centers of the world and may be accelerated in the process of developing its own great art works as the older nations have done."

"Non-objective" art by definition is color, form and space combinations without intellectual meanings for "the realization of spiritual joy and elating the sense of beauty." It dates from 1911, diverging as sharply from the older schools as impressionism, cubism, futurism, dadaism and surrealism. Mr. Guggenheim's interest in the new artistic form was awakened about 12 years ago, and by 1930 he had discovered that abstract painting was "not the bunk everybody had said, but that there is beauty in it."

In addition to Mr. Guggenheim, the trustees are Henry O. Havemeyer, Willis H. Booth, Silas W. Howland, Louis F. Rothschild, Albert E. Thiele and Louis S. Levy.

The art foundation is the fourth to be established by a member of the Guggenheim family, who previously had endowed the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of aeronautics, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for fellowships in art, literature, architecture and science, and the Murry and Leonia Guggenheim Foundation for dental clinics in New York City.

Paris Obelisk Giant Sundial For Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The Paris Exhibition is giving a stimulus to the city, and a number of projects have been put forward to make the French metropolis yet more attractive to visitors.

For example, the Obelisk, in the Place de la Concorde, is made part of the largest sundial in the world.

On the ground around the Obelisk there are appropriate designs, composing a dial, and a gigantic figure, in the words of the promoter, "resumes its ancient duty of telling the time of day; that is, when the sun is shining. For it was used for this purpose at Thebes thirteen centuries before our era, and it is possible that Moses, while at the court of Rameses II consulted it daily."

The Obelisk has been standing in the Place de la Concorde for more than a century, chiefly as an ornament. Now it is put to work again and is rendering useful service.

Further information about the Paris Exposition: Pages 9, 10 and 11.

More Freedom For Educators Urged at N.E.A.

Dr. Kilpatrick Says the Teacher Is Citizen With All Rights of One

Hits at Oath Laws

Asserts They Have Right to Join Unions and Advocate Political Tenets

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 29—A slender, short man with mild blue eyes and a heavy shock of white hair appeared on the platform of the National Education Association convention here this morning and with a gentle, southern drawl, and deft and practiced hand, tossed bombshell after bombshell at his audience.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, retired against his will because of the age limitation at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and about to begin a new career at Northwestern University, spoke his mind with considerable frankness on the responsibilities of educators toward issues raised by preceding speakers.

He followed Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who had stated that the United States has the resources, technology, economic organization and belief in democracy to attain a stable and increasing abundance such as the world has never seen and that it will do so if people gain the will "to whip the giants that stand in the way" and if the schools will teach "utmost joyous confidence in the future."

Greater Productivity

Secretary Wallace asked the teachers to impart to students the belief that "our farms and factories can be used for greater productivity and greater economic security, that our farmers and city workers can be given security of tenure and stability of income, that an ever-normal granary can be made workable in the interest of producers and consumers, that there can be an increasing balanced abundance of the good things of life, and that we can look forward to the future with confidence and joy by understanding the past and holding firm to the democratic process of achieving the general welfare."

The future of democratic government depends upon the development of critical intelligence and constructive instincts in people, Secretary Wallace stated, since "one of the great dangers of a democracy at all times is the tendency for corrupt wealthy people to join hands with the rabble-rousers to deceive the general mass of our people who are sincerely interested in the general welfare as contrasted with the special welfare."

National Planning

One thousand people at a meeting of the Department of Business Education heard J. O. McKinsey, Chairman of the Board of Marshall Field and Company, dub national planning a failure both in history and in practice and W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company declare that every step in social justice has been a victory not of society over business but of forward-looking industry over the church, the parliament and the people.

"There is not a labor leader in the whole history of the movement," Mr. Cameron asserted, "who ever invented, contributed, suggested or forced a single advance step in social relations. All that labor leaders have done is to bring pressure upon backward members of industry to meet the advance of forward-looking industrialists."

He declared that many of the demands of labor today never will be acceded to because they already have been tried and failed or because they will add so greatly to the cost of products that the public will not pay the bill. He charged schools and colleges with giving students "a false view of industry" and said this might be partly because "some shortsighted communities do not permit teachers to participate in social and economic benefits through adequate salaries."

Collective Co-operation

Mr. McKinsey called for collective co-operation to succeed collective bargaining and for business to restate its objectives to include production of a continuously greater amount of consumable wealth with equitable distribution to all in proportion to their physical and mental efforts, a type of organization in which co-operation will be as pleasant as possible, and in which all members of society can develop their intellectual capacity and spiritual ability to the highest point.

Early in his speech, Dr. Kilpatrick referred to the war between capital and labor by deploring restrictions against membership in the National Federation of Teachers and saying, "I fear for the future of the National Education Association if it allies itself in partisan fashion on the other side. I do not know any reasons that may explain the matter, but certain last-minute changes in the program of this very Detroit meeting do not look too well. I hope no partisan alignment is intended."

Questioned in an interview as to what he meant, Dr. Kilpatrick explained, "I am not aligned with teachers' unions because I am unwilling to commit my thinking into the hands of anyone else, but I believe that educators have the right to join such groups if they wish. When I first saw a tentative pro-

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Volunteer Rescuer Pays New York $1 Fee for Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—At the foot of Corlears Street on the East River stands a small neat shack, topped by an American flag and a wooden weathervane. At one side is a little yard with a single tree and a few flowers, and there also rests a sturdy rowboat, always in readiness. Every one of its capable boards could tell tales of quiet heroism performed in these waters during the past 25 years.

Capt. John Connelly, who keeps the shack trim and painted, is the neighborhood "life saver." All night long he drives a truck for the city sanitation department, but his spare hours are passed in this spot by the East River to rescue those who go beyond their depth while swimming, or fall off boats, or, worse still, jump overboard. The water is over 40 feet deep and the current a whirlpool, so strong that the captain has to land his man on the other side, in Brooklyn.

Captain Connelly pays the city one dollar a year for the use of the shack and the privilege of rescuing as many as he can. He pays for all equipment out of his own pocket. He has trained a few young men, among them his son, to relieve him at times and to carry on his work.

He took up volunteer life saving when his brother was drowned many years ago, in the East River. Up-to-date he has rescued over 150 people and has many medals and recommendations for bravery, but these seem to mean nothing to him beside his main object of being on the spot when the call for help comes.

The notation on "John Connelly, Driver Department of Sanitation," in the 1936 pamphlet of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York reads:

"June 26, 1936, at 6:30 p. m. he dove into the East River off Corlears Street and rescued James Rice from drowning.

"Mr. Connelly has already received awards from this association as follows:

"1911—a bronze medal pin and $25.

"1931—a bronze medal pin and $100.

"1932—a bronze medal pin and $50.

"1936—The Rice rescue—a bronze bar and $50."

Belgium Wins Suit in World Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAGUE, June 29—The World Court has now rejected the Netherlands' contention in a suit against Belgium on the subject of the latter's right to use the water of the Meuse in connection with construction of the Albert Canal.

By 10 votes to 3 the court rejected the Netherlands' complaint that Belgium was acting contrary to the Belgo-Dutch treaty of 1863 and declared that each country has the right to enlarge or alter a canal situated wholly on its own territory, provided the volume of water taken is not affected.

The announcement of the World Court's decision marks another stage in an historic case.

Question at Issue

About one year ago the Netherlands Government instituted proceedings against the Belgian Government. The case related to the question whether the construction by Belgium of various works in connection with the Albert Canal and the manner in which—without the consent of the Netherlands—Belgium at present provides and appears to intend to provide in the future for the supply of water to existing or projected canals in the north of her territory, is consistent with the rights accruing to the Netherlands under the treaty between Netherlands and Belgium of May 12, 1863, concerning the diversion of water from the river Meuse.

The Netherlands claimed the exclusive control of the Meuse because the treaty states that all water for feeding the canals south of Maastricht shall be tapped through a feeding channel on the left bank of the river on Netherlands territory. The Belgians on the other hand contended that the Netherlands violated the treaty by tapping water for the Juliana canal running 22 miles north of Maastricht.

The case took on a quite unusual aspect when in May the Court left its seat for the first time in history and went down to the south of the Netherlands and to Belgium to see for itself what it was all about and how the land lies there. Investigation on the spot is by itself no unusual practice. This sort of thing has been done now and then by international arbitral commissions. But that the complete World Court should make such a trip was quite a different matter.

Unusual Case

Most of the 70 or so previous cases the Court had dealt with since it was founded in 1922 involved mainly theoretical points. They did not face the Court with physical problems. In most of the cases it was a matter of interpretation of texts and treaties. So nothing could be actually added "on the spot." It would, for instance, not have helped the Court very much to see "minority" people in some of the minority cases which came to the Court as an aftermath of the World War and as the effect of the retracing of frontier lines on the map of Europe. Only once before, in 1932, it was suggested that the Court should go down to Switzerland and examine the situation of the free zones of the land of Gex, near Geneva, in the dispute between France and Switzerland, but the plan was dropped.

Moreover, the public has the additional assurance that every means of information has been exhausted.

The Court's visit to the south of Netherlands Limburg and to Belgium laid down a most interesting precedent. For it showed that the Court, if it sees fit to do so, may virtually go to any place on the globe to investigate some situation. And this may go far to satisfy those who cherish the idea of making the Court perambulatory.

The latter would require an amendment of the Statute, which, if it were adopted, could come into force only after a considerable number of years. The Statute of the Court declares that the seat of the Court is The Hague. But this does not mean—as was proved by the Court's excursion the other day—that the court could not meet somewhere else. The Court can always meet at other places than where it has its seat. Now because Limburg and Belgium were so very near, there were no practical obstacles in the way of the Court's going down and seeing for itself.

The whole thing took hardly more than two days. But although, therefore, investigation in a case for instance in South America, is quite possible under the Statute, there may be practical difficulties such as costs and time. For the World Court has to pay its own expenses. And it might perhaps be difficult for the Court to go on a journey taking, for instance, three months. But on the other hand, the Court might then send down a delegation from its midst to report on a situation.

Hague's Perambulatory Judges

Photos by F. Cantè

They Visit the Spot

Left to Right—Dr. E. van Kleffens, of the Netherlands Foreign Office; Dionisio Anzilotti, Italy, and Manley O. Hudson, United States, Both of the World Court Bench. Inset (Left)—Rafael Altamira, Spain, and Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinga, Netherlands, of the World Court

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Canals of Two Nations
River Meuse Gives Water to the Netherlands and Belgium

Tokyo Protests To Moscow Over New 'Invasion'

TOKYO, June 29 (AP)—The Japanese Government invoked the mutual assistance pact between Japan and Manchoukuo today and served a vigorous protest on the Soviet Government against the alleged invasion of the Sennufa and Bolshoi islands in the Amur river.

Members of the Japanese military high command said that they took a grave view of the situation. Their action, they added, would depend on the tone of the reply from Moscow.

The protest was presented to the Soviet Government by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Russia.

Japan asserted the islands in the river belong to Manchoukuo, and she demanded their immediate evacuation. The Amur river forms the northeastern boundary of the Japanese-inspired state of Manchoukuo and Siberia.

The Manchoukuoan Government was said to have made repeated protests against the alleged occupation of her territory, only to have them ignored in Moscow.

Some observers expressed the fear that recurring border incidents, of which the occupation of Sennufa and Bolshoi is regarded as the most serious, may create an open break between Japan and Russia.

The latest incident was reported to have occurred June 27 near Chaimsu, on the Ussuri river, where a Japanese was said to have been killed as he was rowing in the river. He was a local government employee.

At the same time Japan was told by a high army commander she need have no fear of the Russian army. The statement was made at Harbin, Manchoukuo, by Maj. Gen. Masharu Homma, after a trip through Russia and Siberia.

The general, who attended the Cororation in London as a member of the suite of Prince Chichibu, is the only Japanese who has been permitted to enter Russia since the execution of eight Soviet war lords on charges of treasonable conspiracy with a foreign power.

In an interview the Harbin correspondent of the newspaper Asahi, General Homma declared that the executions had seriously weakened the Red Army.

He said the army was now on the verge of collapse and Japan need have no fear of it. It had been vastly overrated, he said.

"I was greatly disappointed in the Soviet Union generally."

U. S. Guarantees Held Likely On French Financial Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Bonnet left for France and an understanding reached that the changes contemplated in France would be considered here as in conformity with the terms of the agreement.

In other words, the possibility that French action might cause any disruption of the agreement is ruled out. On the contrary, the disposition here is to look upon the Bonnet proposals as tending to strengthen it by bringing about a readjustment in France which would make stronger participation possible.

France has for months been regarded as the weak link in the agreement because of the lack of confidence in France in the financial policy of the Government. The changes designed to remedy this lack of confidence are viewed as constructive and already possess the moral support of this Government. If developments make it desirable, it is learned that this moral support will be expressed in a formal statement.

This attitude on the part of the Treasury here was disclosed following a conference between the financial attaché of the French Embassy and Secretary Morgenthau.

Downward Readjustment

The expectation is that the French action will lead to some downward readjustment of the franc. Probable American action in this event lies between two points. The minimum contribution which can be made here would be an expression of moral approval and official acceptance of the change as being within the agreement.

The maximum contribution to aid France would be the use of the American Stabilization Fund to purchase francs to bolster it on the exchange at the new level but subject to an understanding not to convert the francs into gold.

Meanwhile the degree of co-operation which the French situation reveals as existing between the members of the existing monetary agreement emphasizes the importance of discussions now taking place between Prime Minister van Zeeland of Belgium and high officials here which, it is now learned authoritatively, include consideration of possible methods of expanding this agreement.

Van Zeeland in Conferences

Dr. van Zeeland conferred at length this morning with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and then with Mr. Morgenthau. He lunched with President Roosevelt. Further important discussions took place in the afternoon.

Whether any formal announcement will result immediately from these discussions is not known, nor is it known what degree of receptiveness Dr. van Zeeland found when he returned today from New York after a week-end in which his ideas on European economic stabilization were studied here.

But it is learned definitely today, for the first time, that Dr. van Zeeland had in his pocket when he reached here last week some general plan for expanding the monetary agreement with American cooperation in such fashion as to open the way for German and Italian adherence.

Van Zeeland Sees Peace in Raised Trade Walls

NEW YORK, June 29—Removal of international trade barriers—a work started by Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, four years ago—not money-raising for Europe—motivated the trip to the United States of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium, he told a gathering of the Council on Foreign Relations at the Ritz Carlton Hotel here last night.

In spiking reports that his mission was to negotiate loans in circumvention of the congressional ban on credits to European war-debt defaulters, the head of the Belgian Government nevertheless made a strong plea for "closer economic cooperation" between world powers. The situation called for "action—resolute, rapid and coherent," he said, if conditions to consolidate peace and improve the living conditions of the masses were to be restored in the international field. Rumors and threats of war, "far from constituting an insurmountable barrier to closer economic relations, were a further reason to act swiftly," he continued, with specific reference to nations "on whom power, advanced civilization and wealth impose special responsibilities."

While the world state of affairs might be viewed as "fundamentally improving," Dr. van Zeeland said that the European aspect was too complex and confused to attempt prophecy, and made it obvious that he based his hope for peace on recognition of "the absolute necessity for international co-operation in economic affairs."

Thus, his analysis of "where we stand in the international economic order" included the reservations that the revival had been "very much more pronounced in the national framework than in the realm of international trade:" that in certain countries recovery had been "somewhat artificial in character, as in the policy with regard to rearmament;" that recovery in home trade and industry had "varied to a great extent from one country to another;" that it had been overclouded by the instability of the international situation, and that the whole field still was filled with obstacles which were the heavy heritage of the depression.

These latter, he stressed, were erected as emergency devices, but had continued to be utilized and even increased and reinforced.

"I refer," he said, "to quotas, to indirect protectionism in all its forms, to dumping, to monetary troubles, to undue restriction of movements of capital; in short, to the whole series of artificial difficulties with which business is actually confronted today.

"We are now faced with the following alternative. Either we seize the opportunity boldly to liberate international trade from the barriers which threaten to strangle it and go forward again to prosperity, or we miss the opportunity and soon find ourselves faced with difficulties similar to those of the last depression."

Two Dominating Considerations

The whole question of "closer economic co-operation" was dominated by two considerations, Mr. van Zeeland held. First of these was the "menaces arising out of the Spanish situation," with its ideologies of the extreme right and extreme left, and attendant policy of rearmament "into which has been drawn even those whose greatest desire remains the maintenance of peace." Yet "troubled and dangerous" as was the atmosphere in which the Spanish civil war was being staged, he said, "the inanity of a European war arising out of that crisis grows evident to all.

"Incidents occur, more and more frequent and grave," he commented. "However, one after the other they subside. The impression prevails that no nation wants war; that no one wants to utilize the Spanish situation as a pretext for war."

The second consideration to take into account in the problem of maintaining peace in Europe, Dr. van Zeeland said, was apart from the risks inherent to the events in Spain and had to do with "true progress in the conceptions of leading statesmen, and growing convictions amongst people, that war can in no circumstances be a satisfactory, or profitable, means of realizing national aspirations."

There was, he conceded, the "great unknown factor" of economic difficulties facing certain leading nations today which "might create an internal situation so strained that recourse to war would appear the lesser of two evils."

"On the other hand," he continued, "possibilities exist today that were lacking even three months ago. The least one may say is that there is a general inclination toward closer international co-operation and the restoration of a better co-ordination in the international order, political as well as economic."

Dramatic emphasis was lent to the Belgian minister's words in this connection, for few present had not had some contact with the sequence to 1914, with its tragic underlining of the necessitous dependency of his country on this system.

His comment, however, on reports that he had come here with "something up my sleeve" was explicit in the statement that he did not see Europe in need of American capital today; that international transactions made at too high a rate of interest might turn out as harmful to the creditor as to the debtor. Belgium had experienced the heavy burden this could be to its economy, he added; and his Government had decided "under no condition to borrow any more money from foreign markets," and was pursuing "a progressive policy of reimbursement of our external debts."

The credit problems between the United States and Europe, he asserted, were of secondary importance to the "true economic issues at stake." These were fundamental interests having to do with the essential problems which confront humanity, and one and alike on both continents; "at some point they converge and meet, and either work in harmony for the benefit of all concerned, or enter into conflict with all that such a strife inevitably entails."

"Real co-operation, however, is only possible on a basis of mutual understanding of benefits," he continued. "Moral factors must spread their roots or find their sustenance in the solid ground of national realities or interests.

What He Finds Here

"Whatever the form of co-operation, there can be no question of establishing between the United States and Europe a 'one-way trip.' It must always be a 'round trip.'"

Dr. Van Zeeland said his visit to America had revealed to him a profound desire here for peace, a firm determination to support all initiatives destined to put a halt to the armaments race, a sincere effort to free world trade from the obstacles facing it and so bring about a universally higher and more stable standard of living, and a willingness to participate in any measures of a practical nature destined to achieve the objective of community between nations.

He would take back home, he declared, "an extraordinarily lively and truly encouraging impression" of the American attitude from his conversations with President Roosevelt.

More Protestants Jailed in Reich, Niemoeller Tells

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, militant leader of the German Confessional Synod, declared yesterday that 102 Protestant pastors have been jailed in Germany in the past eight days.

Between 30 and 40 of them have been released, he said, but so many clergymen have been put behind bars that the provincial church councils have been virtually crippled.

Herr Niemoeller made his assertion during catechism instruction at a Dahlem church.

He said, in addition, that 28 pastors have been banned from their parishes and 25 others have been forbidden to preach.

In two provincial churches, he declared, police have confiscated collections which were to be used for support of the families of arrested clergymen.

Herr Niemoeller, militant leader of the Confessional Protestants, told a large congregation Sunday that "as long as the world exists, one must obey God rather than man."

He declared that a number of Confessional pastors, many of whom have been subjected to secret police questioning in recent weeks, will face a National Socialist emergency court this week.

Herr Niemoeller charged that the Gestapo (German secret police) continued to question church leaders.

Many Arrests

The Protestant leader read a list of ministers and laymen under arrest, and stated that several arrested early last week had been released.

"I suppose," the Minister added ironically, "that I am the only Confessional preacher still not arrested."

The confessional synod members represent the bloc which is opposed to National Socialist domination of the Protestant church.

Protestant and Roman Catholic churches of Bavaria, threatened with loss of state subsidies, yesterday were given another chance to fall in line with National Socialist policies and retain the rich revenues.

The newest blow aimed in the bitter state-church conflict was announced by the Bavarian Minister of Interior, Alfred Wagner, at Fürstenfeldbruck, June 27.

He left the door open, however, for the continuation of state contributions—if the churches bow to the National Socialist will.

Hope They Learn

"I hope that it still will be possible for those who disturb the great community feeling to be called back to their senses," said the German leader after announcing that state financial support would be withdrawn within three years.

Herr Wagner's announcemnt declared that contributions which totaled 140,000,000 marks ($56,000,000) during the four years of National Socialist rule would be cut down 5,000,000 marks at a time until they cease in 1940.

"The churches have only themselves to blame if the state no longer contributes to their upkeep," the minister said. "They have had four years to fall in stride with the rest of us."

Bavaria, however, will continue to collect church taxes for both Roman Catholics and Protestants which in 1936 amounted to 26,000,000 marks ($10,400,000) and in addition certain state payments provided in the Vatican concordat will be continued, he said.

4445 RA Loans Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 29—A total of 4445 Virginia families benefited to the extent of $1,504,000 in loans made by the Resettlement Administration in 1936, it was learned at the offices here from a report made by H. H. Gordon, director, and Mary B. Settle, associate director.

French Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

three-power understanding." At the same time he spoke of the difficulties under which France had labored since the agreement was signed. French capital had not been enticed back to France. This was due to two factors:

1. An unbalanced budget, due to great part to the armament budget, and the Blum New Deal, which had raised industrial costs by putting up wages and lowering hours of labor.
2. The feeling that France could not avoid another devaluation; French capital would not return while the "currency revolution" still seemed to be in flux.

Basis Seen for Devaluation

It would therefore seem that since both Great Britain and the United States have indulged in a 40 per cent cut in their currency, they could not stand out against France for doing the same thing, especially when the need has been self-evident for some time back.

Whether a devaluation will be ordered, and whether it will be done by common agreement of Great Britain and the United States, should shortly be vouchsafed.

France cannot unlock her currency doors again until she is fairly certain that the exodus of French capital can be arrested. Her gold reserve is just over 57,000 million francs. This is 7000 million francs above the "war-chest minimum" set by the French General Staff. There are said to be over 50,000 million francs of French capital in safekeeping abroad.

How can this be wheedled back? Plainly by restoring confidence in the French budget by a rigorous scheme of taxation. If this is done, and French capitalists feel that devaluation has gone to the lowest limit, then the money might start to return to France.

Doubtless M. Bonnet has asked whether the United States and Great Britain could help to eject French capital at the same time that he was trying to attract it. The Washington plan to tax foreign profits may be part of this scheme. However, most of the money is in safekeeping, not in profit-making ventures; and there is reason to believe that both M. Bonnet and Premier van Zeeland have suggested that the United States could make loans to the World Bank, so as to offset the "hot money" reserved in the United States from French capitalists. No light has been shed by the Treasury on this request, if it has been made.

Wedge to Gold's Return

The three-power agreement, as has been said, is the thin end of the wedge to a world return to the gold standard. As it is, gold is on the dollar standard! For the United States is the only country that is paying a fixed price for gold, namely, $35 an ounce. Great Britain, however, is sustaining the metal with the United States.

This it does through its Equalization Fund, now raised by another 1000 million dollars to 2750 millions, which buys gold in pursuing the exchange steadying in co-operation with the United States Treasury. Altogether the United States, Great Britain, and France hold 81 per cent of the world's visible supply of gold.

It will depend upon the extension of the three-power agreement whether the gold standard will be restored to the world. The first of many preliminaries is that other nations shall share the responsibility for supporting the gold market. At the Imperial Conference, Great Britain sought to persuade the Dominions to share the responsibility for gold-buying.

'Big Brother' Group To Build New Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—The Big Brother Association of Philadelphia will construct a new headquarters building costing $125,000 as a memorial to Charles Edwin Fox, the former district attorney who founded the organization in 1915 and was its president until he passed on in May, it was announced recently.

The new building will occupy the site of the present headquarters at 25 South Van Pelt Street. Contributions by four members of the board of directors, totaling $35,000, have already been made toward the project, and indications are that the rest of the sum needed will be obtained without difficulty.

The new home of the association, which centers its program upon individual contacts between Philadelphia business men and underprivileged boys, will include a gymnasium and auditorium as well as quarters for various cultural and handicraft departments. Play space will be provided on a flat roof.

Georgia Representative Assails Perkins Proposal

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia declared yesterday he considered "most shocking" a suggestion attributed to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that officials of steel concerns involved in strikes be subpoenaed and held until they signed a labor agreement.

Referring to statements of Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio in which the latter was quoted as saying the cabinet officer had made such suggestions, Mr. Cox in a floor speech asked: "Is the Government to join in with certain lawless groups? This is no time for the suspension of law and order."

Lithuanian Pilots Get Glider Permits

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Two Lithuanian pilots, Bronius Oskenis and Jonas Pyracuis, received today approval of the United States Department of Air Commerce inspectors to compete in the eighth annual National Soaring Contests here.

Grounded since their arrival June 25 while the inspectors examined their sail planes, the pilots planned to take to the air immediately.

Another who planned an early flight was Harvey Stephens, Hollywood movie actor, who has entered his home-made plane in Mrs. Warren F. Eaton's $1500 contest for the best American-built glider.

Meantime, Richard C. du Pont still awaited favorable flying conditions for his projected 180-mile trip to Wilmington, Del., to attend the wedding tomorrow of his cousin, Ethel, to Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

Hawks to West Coast

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 28 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks arrived here last night, having made a transcontinental flight from New York in 13 hours, 13 minutes, according to a film studio announcement. He made stops at Kansas City, Wichita, Kans., and Winslow, Ariz. He said he was not trying for a record.

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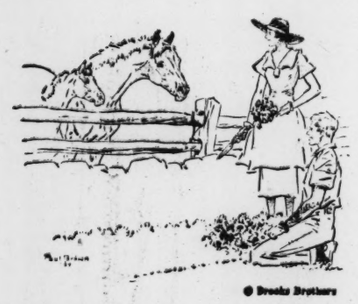

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'Flying Laboratory' at Last Traces 'Weather Static' to Lair

News In Aviation

So-called "weather static," bugaboo of transport pilots, has been traced to its lair and improvements are expected to be developed shortly to lessen its freakish effects upon radio reception.

United Air Lines, transcontinental operators, recently announced the results of a three-month search in the problem through the medium of its "flying laboratory," a regular twin-engined monoplane fitted up for experimental purposes. After a literal three-month journey "on the warpath" for static, United's radio engineers, working in collaboration with commercial and experimental radio engineers, are now able to report that the atmospheric static heard in a pilot's earphones is caused by discharges from the trailing edges of the wings and tail surfaces of the static already gathered from certain types of cloud formations.

This theory reverses the former opinion that static was caused by charged particles of ice, snow, rain and dust striking the metallic surfaces of planes in flight.

H. M. Hucke, engineer in charge of United's communication laboratory, speaking at the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Denver, stated that a trailing discharge wire had been installed as one method of neutralizing static. Another remedy will be special forecasting to direct planes around static areas due to United's discovery that bothersome static occurs during certain weather conditions. Another improvement will be an ice-free antenna which is expected to result in marked improvement of two-way voice communication.

Races at Cleveland

The National Air Races, the United States' foremost aviation speed event, will again be held at the Cleveland airport during the period from Sept. 3 to 6, it has been announced by Clifford W. Henderson, managing director of the race committee.

As usual the Bendix transcontinental air race, streaking into Cleveland form Los Angeles and on to New York will start the affair going. The big names of the air, Turner, Seversky, Detroayt, Thaden and others will give the races their usual headline quality.

Schedule for the 1937 air races will include the well-known Thompson and Greve trophy races. In all 12 main events have been scheduled, with a total of 512,444 in prize money announced ready for the taking.

In the speed categories Michael Detroyat, French flier, winner of the Thompson and Greve trophies, is expected to have considerable competition this year from American pilots. Great Britain, Germany and Italy are also interested in the speed contests, and one or all may be represented there.

The Army, Navy and Marine Corps are expected to be on hand with units performing group maneuvers and formation flying.

'Load Center'

A device to tell the "load center" of an airplane, invented by Lewis W. Imm, aeronautical engineer, is to be installed in the new fleet of Lockheed "Zephyr" transports now being built for Northwest Airlines. The device, a "librascope," registers by means of dials the static and variable loads aboard a plane and determines the best flight conditions for the plane. It thereby prevents the waste of gasoline and eliminates the constant compensation by stabilizers required by pilots during a flight.

Secret Organizer Tied to Strikes On Trinidad Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The fact organized labor, represented by the Trinidad Labor Party, has not taken part in strikes here is regarded as evidence supporting the official thesis that independent agitators have been at work among the people.

The principal figure behind the scenes is reputed to bear the title of Supreme Chief Servant of the British Empire Workers and Citizens' Home Rule Party. It is clear, however, that he has no party because recently he apparenely was unable to dispatch a single lieutenant to areas where disturbances were in progress. The Governor of this British colony, Sir Murchison Fletcher, has expressed willingness to mediate—presumably on the question of wages—if requested, but he has found no one with whom to negotiate on the strikers' side. The underlying grievance is thought to be a recent rise in the cost of living.

It is authoritatively said that inflammatory leaflets were distributed to oil field laborers for some time before the strikes, and that the people were being harangued in country districts. Strikes, attended in several instances by violence and loss of life, spread from oil fields to sugar estates and even to Port-of-Spain, the capital, where all business was at a standstill for a day.

Police displayed restraint in the face of trying circumstances, and had the situation in hand before the arrival of two British cruisers, Ajax and Exeter, which the Governor summoned by radio. Police were assisted by members of the volunteer corps and by special constables.

The women operating the San Fernando telephone exchange where a clash occurred between police and rioters, have displayed bravery. They returned to duty immediately after they had been forced to quit by a crowd, and throughout the shooting remained by their instruments.

Reich Army Head Visiting Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, June 29—Marshal Werner von Blomberg has arrived in Hungary to confer with members of the cabinet and to inspect the Army. He is returning the visit which Gen. William Roeder, Hungary's War Minister, made recently to Berlin.

It is freely reported here that Marshal von Blomberg will again make the offer on behalf of the Reich Government to deliver to the Hungarian Government armaments valued at about $5,000,000, to be paid for with Hungary's frozen credits in Germany.

Awakened by Ridgepole Alarm

Photo by Robert B. Kolsbun

The Flicker

Everyday Adventures
Fifth of Eight Poem-Pictorials

Early every morning
A flicker comes around,
Flies upon our roof-top
And then begins to pound.

He thinks he's our alarm clock
With his tap, tap, tap,
And calls, "Get up, you lazies,
You've had a nice long nap!"

But I just pull the blankets
Up around my chin
And say, "Go 'way, you flicker,
You're making too much din.

"Who wants to rise this early?
Who wants to work or play
Before the sun is shining?
Go 'way, you bird, go 'way."

Colette M. Kolsbun

Russia Executes 36 More Spies; New Officials Rule Cossacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 29—The Khabarovsk newspaper Pacific Ocean Star announces without comment the execution of 37 additional persons convicted as "spies and diversionists" working for the Japanese on Far Eastern railways.

This brings the number of Far Eastern executions already announced to 128 in the past month, all connected with railways.

The executions are mentioned only in this local newspaper, being ignored by other Soviet papers. No evidence or details of the trials are published.

The newspaper Izvestia yesterday declared that information has been obtained about additional suspects so that further trials are believed likely.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROSTOV-ON-DON, U. S. S. R.—A former resident of this capital of the Cossack country, if he should come back today after an absence of a few months, might well decide that the previous government had been overthrown and another substituted for it. Wherever he went, he would find new faces; in Government and Communist Party offices, in state-owned factories, in clubs, schools and trade unions.

If the returning resident visited nearby towns and country districts, he would encounter an equal number of new official faces. Changes in officialdom have been even more drastic than they would be in Washington if a Republican election victory drove out the Democrats. For Soviet officialdom rules not only in government and party, but also in industry, agriculture and trade. And there is no Soviet civil service; every office is subject to political control.

In the Don and Kuban valleys, the Kremlin's assault upon "Trotzkyists, Rightists and public enemies" has been particulary severe. Thousands of officials, including dozens who were the most respected leaders of the ruling Party and Government a few months ago, have been removed, arrested or exiled.

Increasing Violence

The new chairman of the regional Party committee, N. Yevdokimoff, declared in a recent speech that "purges" since last January were "several times greater" than in the preceding three years. In 1934, 1935 and 1936, according to official figures, 15 per cent of Party members were expelled. It is safe to declare, therefore, that about half of the Party membership was affected by recent changes.

The extent of the "purge" is shown by Mr. Yevdokimoff's admission that 3000 men and women removed in this region during recent weeks had appealed for reinstatement, alleging that they had been unfairly accused. The cases of 700 appellants have already been examined, said Mr. Yevdokimoff, and of these almost half were reinstated.

"Honest persons, loyal to our Party, will be returned to office," he declared. "But every case must be thoroughly investigated, since our enemies are subtle."

Not since the end of the civil war has there been such a complete official turnover in Cossack regions. Not one organization or institution has escaped; more often than not, several of the highest officials have disappeared. A few have been permitted to occupy humbler posts; more are in prison or have already gone into exile. The official community has literally been turned upside-down.

In this "purge," the Kremlin broke its truce with children of former privileged classes. The local newspaper Molot, listing some of those arrested, cited their "class origins" as a contributing cause. One was listed as "son of a merchant," another as "son of a capitalist, with relatives living abroad," a third as "son of a priest who was decorated by the Tsarist Government." The newspaper declared one of those arrested "has a father living abroad," another "was educated in a monastery and went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem," another "had a close friend who once was a Tsarist officer" a fourth was the "son of a bourgeoise, and was educated abroad."

"What would such people have done if our revolution had not occurred?" asked Molot. "Undoubtedly, they would be sincere servants of capitalism. These enemies had no connections with the working class before the revolution, and have had none since. They came to us for personal advancement, hid their real opinions, and followed Trotzky, Zinovieff and Bucharin into the arms of international fascism."

Those already arrested, according to official reports, included leading officials in the Communist Party, in Government offices, in the Young Communist League, in trade unions, in univeristies and technical schools, in Osoaviachim (the military reserve corps), and in industrial enterprises and agricultural governing committees.

Mr. Yevdokimoff made it clear that the "purge" has by no means ended. "Our enemies still lie in wait," he declared. "We must drag them out of their dark holes and destroy them. . . . Comrade Stalin's dear friend, Comrade Yezhoff (chief of the political police) is decisively and mercilessly digging out nests of enemies in every part of our country."

Quota Urges Pay Parity Between Men and Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29—The Black-Connery labor bill should be amended to include equal pay for equal work for men and women, according to a resolution to Congress by Quota Club International, a group of 5000 business and professional women.

Delegates from 107 clubs in the United States and Canada, at their eighteenth annual convention at Hotel Traymore on June 26 also asked Congress to repeal section 213 of the National Economy Act, which forbids husbands and wives from both holding civil service positions.

Miss Elsie M. Yellis of Allentown, Penn., was re-elected president for a second one-year term.

Anti-Billboard Drive in Virginia Widely Endorsed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 29—Indorsements are being received by the Associated Clubs of Virginia for roadside development to clear up billboards along the countryside in a move which is attracting national attention. Two latest Virginia groups to indorse the proposal are the Natural Wonders, Inc., operating the "Caverns of Melrose," and the Princess Anne Hotel in Fredericksburg. Removal of signboards advertising "Caverns of Melrose" are underway, and renunciation of roadside advertising by the hotel has just been received in a formal letter from the manager.

Mrs. George Sloan of Warrenton, state chairman of the Associated Clubs has also received a letter from Edsel Ford, saying that it is "the policy of the Ford Company" not to use boards outside towns or cities.

The Associated Clubs are seeking the removal, by legislative action or otherwise, of all unsightly objects along the rural highways of the state. Every county in Virginia has been organized, and surveys have been made, with more than 40,000 Virginia women enlisted in the crusade.

Orchestra Begins Outdoor Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—A warmly appreciative crowd of 6500 Philadelphia music lovers filled the natural amphitheater in Robin Hood Dell for the first concert in the Philadelphia Orchestra's outdoor summer series on June 25. Jose Iturbi conducted for the occasion and John Charles Thomas, Metropolitan baritone, was the soloist.

Judge Curtis Bok, president of the Dell Concert Series, recounted briefly the history of the outdoor concerts, which have been given in the Dell during seven previous years and now for the third time are being presented under the co-operative management of the musicians themselves.

A new amplification system, notable for fine tone quality and freedom from distortion throughout the whole range of the orchestra, was admired by the audience.

The Dell series includes operatic and ballet performances as well as regular concerts by the orchestra.

Alberta Wastes Huge Quantities of Helium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Waste of one of the world's richest natural resources goes on endlessly in the petroleum oil fields of southern Alberta, where close to 300,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas containing approximately 1,000,000 cubic feet of helium goes up daily in smoke from the great flares beside the oil wells in Turner Valley.

Enough of this valuable gas is wasted in one week in the Turner Valley to fill the gasbags of the Hindenburg.

Apart from comparatively small amounts sold to small Alberta towns for heating and other purposes, the waste gas in Alberta has no market, and so it is burned into the air near the oil wells.

It has been proved that there is one third of 1 per cent helium in the natural gas of Alberta, and it has been separated for experimental purposes with success. During the war the Imperial authorities carried on experiments to find what helium content there was in the Alberta natural gas, and just when it was about to be produced in commercial quantities the war ended and nothing has been done about it since.

Production was proved feasible in 1917 by the experiments of Prof. E. F. Burton of Toronto University, who is still at that institution, and by the late Sir John McLennan, for the British Admiralty. Helium produced in Toronto in 1917 and 1918 is still being used in the Toronto University laboratories in low-temperature work.

In discussing the waste of helium gas at Turner Valley, near Calgary, Prof. R. J. Lang of the department of physics at the University of Alberta, some few years ago calculated that every million feet of natural gas wasted in Turner Valley contains 2000 cubic feet of helium. At present a small amount of Alberta helium is used for experimental work at the institution, costing $25 per litre at regular market price, roughly a quart, measured in gaseous form and at atmospheric pressure.

Consequently about $1,400,000 is the value of the helium wasted with each 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The price of $25 a litre is exorbitant, but it is nothing to what it will be when the supply of this valuable gas content has been dissipated in time.

The helium content of natural gas on the North American Continent is said by scientists to decline from about 3 per cent in Texas to 0.3 per cent in Southern Alberta and 0.1 per cent around Edmonton.

Even if other gas fields farther north should be exploited in future, it is not likely these will contain helium in sufficient quantity to pay for separation considering its vanishing quantity northward.

While this criminal wastage of this unique product goes on, it should be remembered that the process for the separation of helium from natural gas has already been perfected in Canada, and in connection with this very gas in the Turner Valley by the Imperial Government. The final estimates of the cost of the process is around 25 cents per cubic foot of helium.

100,000 N. Y. Children to Attend Camps Sponsored by Welfare Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Turning their eyes away from crowded city streets to a view of blue sky, green woods and sun-lighted water, children from the tenement area here are packing their bags and wrapping up bundles of their clothing in readiness for two weeks in the country, made possible through the Children's Welfare Federation.

It is expected that more than 100,000 children will enjoy a vacation this summer as a result of the seventh annual "Send-a-Child-to-Camp" campaign. Last year the 131 organizations which are members of the federation sent 80,000 needy children to 183 camps, where each child had a two weeks' vacation.

This year 200 camps in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are preparing to receive boys and girls who will come to them through the hospitality of individuals and church and welfare groups. For 14 days they will enjoy the luxury of a home in the country which may consist of a cabin, a tent, a "lean-to" or a dormitory. Three meals a day, supplemented by fresh milk, will in some cases prove more than a "side" attraction.

All kinds of sports under careful supervision, including special instruction in swimming, will be enjoyed at these camps. The quiet and peace of life in the open will be varied only by suitable outdoor contests, athletic games and sport tournaments. On rainy days there will be indoor games and the use of libraries.

"Education" may not rhyme with vacation to the average child's way of thinking, but a number of the activities scheduled for children in these camps may prove useful later on, as well as temporarily enjoyable, it was emphasized. Out of the classes in woodcraft, nature study, painting, sewing, work in copper, carpentry, weaving, modeling, singing and the playing of musical instruments may come a worth-while hobby, according to past experience.

"A camp vacation for children is good insurance against delinquency," Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, has said.

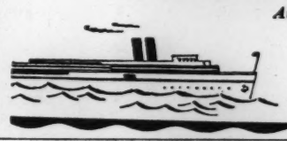
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND

CAPE COD, NEWPORT, MARTHA'S VINEYARD NANTUCKET

A smooth overnight journey via the popular inland water route . . . to or from your favorite summer rendezvous in New England! Excellent train and motor coach connections for all points. Connections for early steamer to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Entertainment, dancing, delicious food . . . and a good night's sleep enroute!

FALL RIVER LINE
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Autos Carried *Low Rates*



FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M. (D. S. T.)
FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time)

COMING TO BOSTON?
If so, try stopping at the
Hotel Fensgate
We will endeavor to make your stay most enjoyable. Rooms, single, double, or en suite. Reasonable rates
No liquor, 534 Beacon St at Charlesgate East.
Overlooking the Fenway and Charles River

RUGS... Certified-CLEANED
GUARANTEED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
(as advertised therein)
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE CLEANED
MUrray Hill 4-6666
C. H. BROWN CO.
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TO KEEP CARS
RUNNING BETTER
LOOKING NEWER

A COMPLETE LINE OF BOWES SEAL-FAST DEPENDABLE AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS

Next time you drive out look for a certain red sign. You'll see it alongside many a service station. It says "Bowes Seal-Fast"—and stands for Safety Tirepair and dependable automotive products.

It'll pay you to remember that sign.

When punctures occur Bowes Service will fix your tire in tip-top shape once more. Not only the tube but the casing, too.

When Spark Plugs Wear Out you'll find a new and better type at the Bowes station. Cleaner, hotter spark.

When the Bus Needs a Shine just pull in the Bowes service station for a pint of Bowes Bond Polish—gives a shine almost good enough for a man to shave by!

—and Dozens of Other Suggestions—your Bowes dealer has something new in battery cables—"KORODLESS"—guaranteed against corrosion. He's ready with a superior type of dust cloth (great for furniture too) that makes a polish last longer. He has "Gasketoid" and compound, friction tape, and graphited lubricant. He has light bulbs, flash light batteries and longer-lasting fan belts.

Just look for the Bowes Seal-Fast Seal!

SERVICE FOR MOTORISTS

BOWES SEAL FAST

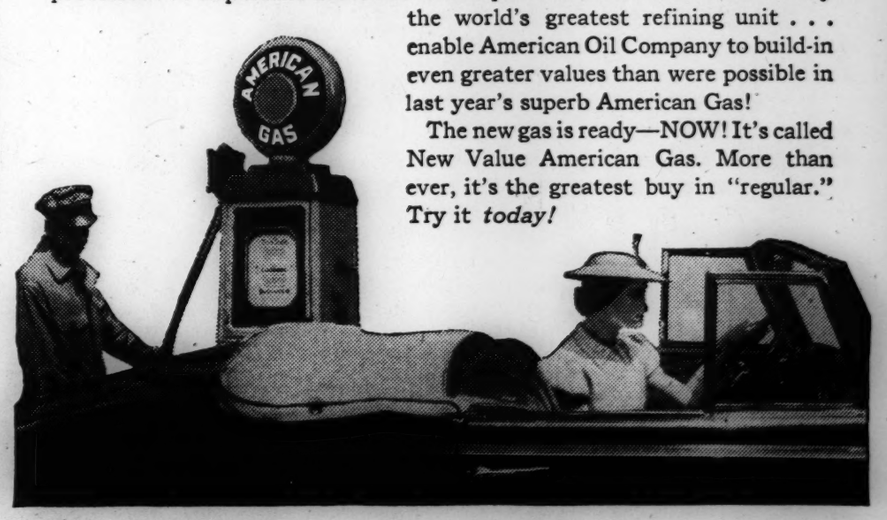
Users of Revelation enjoy its refreshing after-taste—fresh as a spring shower. Non-abrasive, always effective. 35c and 50c; also 10c at 5-and-10 stores.

August E. Drucker Co., San Francisco

Shop for VALUE in your gasoline as carefully as everything else on your shopping list

Put this down on your shopping list: "Get greatest gasoline value." Gasoline is an important item in your budget. And has a lot to do with the value you get from your automobile investment! So, choose it *carefully!* There's a new measure of value in regular gasoline now. New patented processes . . . important additions and improvements to what was already the world's greatest refining unit . . . enable American Oil Company to build-in even greater values than were possible in last year's superb American Gas!

The new gas is ready—NOW! It's called New Value American Gas. More than ever, it's the greatest buy in "regular." Try it *today!*



New Value AMERICAN GAS

ON SALE FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA — AT "THE SIGN OF GREATER VALUES"

American Oil Co.—Also Maker of Amoco-Gas..World's Finest Motor Fuel

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G-Men and Lindbergh Plane Prove Magnets for Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—With their 350-acre camp in order for the opening of the first national jamboree tomorrow, thousands of Boy Scouts went sightseeing today while other thousands continued to pour into the capital on special trains from all parts of the country.

The majority of the boys headed immediately for two main points of interest—the "G-men's" headquarters in the Department of Justice and the Smithsonian Institution where Colonel Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," is kept. Practically every one carried a camera.

Dealers in photographic supplies and a bicycle concession in Potomac Park, close by the camp, did a rushing business.

Nearly every troop has brought a present to give to President Roosevelt when he visits the camp next week, but there was some question today as to how many of them could be delivered to the honorary scout chief. Secret service men said if the President attempted to accept all the gifts he would almost have to turn the White House over to them. They range all the way from horned toads from Texas to a model of the Hyde Park estate of the Roosevelts.

The official program of the jamboree beginning tomorrow morning will be simple, leaving considerable free time for sightseeing and intra-camp visiting. Outstanding events are:

Wednesday, June 30—Flag-raising ceremonies marking the official opening of Jamboree Camp, with its 25,000 boys, the largest gathering of youth in the history of the Western Hemisphere; opening jamboree camp fire program with several speakers.

Sunday, July 4—A non-sectarian inspirational convocation in the evening, with 25,000 scouts participating at the base of the Washington Monument.

Monday, July 5—Pilgrimage in the morning to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; evening celebration of Independence Day with fireworks display and a band concert.

Thursday, July 8—President Roosevelt will drive down Constitution Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, reviewing the "stationary parade" of 25,000 scouts.

Each evening there will be pageants in the monument grounds illustrating the historical and social backgrounds of the 12 regions of scouting. When the series is over the boys will have a comprehensive picture of the "Cavalcade of Scouting" from Dixie to the Northwest.

The Scouts themselves are paying the costs of their jamboree, except for the borrowing of several large army tents. Funds are raised from $25 fees charged each of the campers and from nominal charges made to spectators at the nightly pageants.

Girl Guides Get Customs Immunity For Scout Jubilee

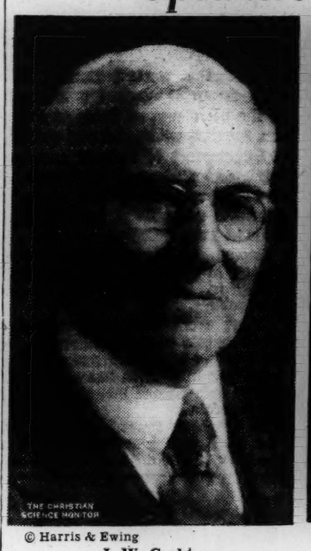
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Girl Guides from 31 nations coming to the United States in August to participate in the Girl Scout Silver Jubilee Encampment at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., will find their entry into the country smoothed through the courtesy of Congress and the personal interest of three congresswomen—Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) Arkansas, and Representatives Carolyn O'Day (D) New York, and Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Massachusetts.

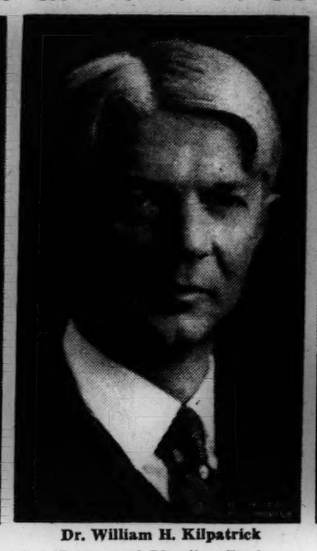
Introduced by Mrs. O'Day, and its passage facilitated by Mrs. Caraway and Mrs. Rogers, a bill has been passed exempting the visiting Girl Guides and the officials chaperoning them from the payment of visa fees, head tax, and certain other customs duties.

The encampment the girls will attend is sponsored by the National Girl Scout Organization as a feature of the year's celebration of the Scouts' twenty-fifth anniversary.

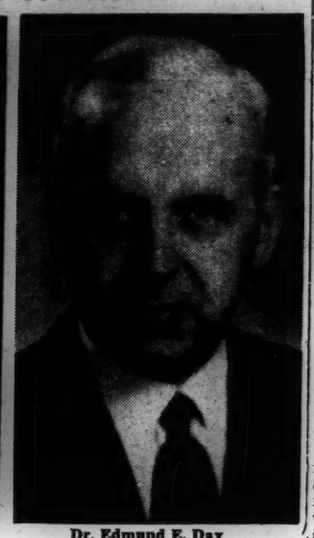
Speakers at N. E. A. Convention



© Harris & Ewing
J. W. Crabtree
Secretary Emeritus of the Association



Dr. William H. Kilpatrick
Late Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University



Dr. Edmund E. Day
President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Brewers Make Bid for Support Of the Churches

(Continued from Page 1)

the church as a desperate effort to forestall the dry sentiment which is rising again in the United States. Dr. Cavert displayed satisfaction that the foundation's aggressive effort to gull the church coincides with a church temperance program already being prepared for militant application. This program involves temperance education through the church, schools and other agencies qualified for the task. The suggestion of the brewers that they are the ones to handle such education meets the flat assertion that the brewers picked just the party that was not qualified.

The council's projected program denounced propaganda like that of the foundation, which seeks to distort and delude people by means of every modern device of publicity dynamics into believing that the age-old facts about beer have suddenly changed. Dr. Cavert made it plain that the foundation's efforts to placate the church, instead of weakening this projected program, would intensify and strengthen it.

If there was any disposition among any of the churches of America to believe they could tarry or delay on this question of temperance (which there probably was not), it has taken flight under the aggressive prodding of the foundation.

Advertising Condemned

Said the Church of United Brethren in Christ:

"We condemn all advertising of intoxicating liquors and especially that by which pernicious falsehood seeks to make drinking respectable and profitable."

An assertion appearing and reappearing in the brewers' propaganda is that beer is respectable.

At the 149th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the supreme judicatory body of that organization, said of the liquor industry:

"It is now using every conceivable device by radio, press and public poster to persuade the American people to consume per capita an amount of alcoholic liquor that will exceed the disgraceful record of 1911 (22 gallons per capita in 1911 and 13½ gallons in 1936).

Now the United Brewers Industrial Foundation steps forward and proposes to open the spigot wider to make America wetter than ever before. The churches are interpreting this as an audacious challenge to speed their temperance activities and they are not beguiled by the little historical excursions of the foundation.

Distorted Background

The foundation's bid to the churches presumes to give the clergy of America, deeply schooled in authentic history a tinseled, postcard distortion of the churches' own background.

Says the foundation:

"Committee members for modern church fairs and other 'socials' from quilting bees to strawberry festivals can look back to Merrie England for the granddaddy of all popular community gatherings — the 'church-ales' of the fourteenth century.

"Now times have changed, brought new customs, but the old church-ales are still held in many sections of England, a survival of a period when beer helped maintain active churches and the true community spirit."

Public leaders told this newspaper that ancient history may well seem more restful to the brewers, who in 1930 had to confront Ernest Gordon's "When the Brewer Had the Strangle-hold," a book published by the Alcohol Information Committee in which Mr. Gordon, with chapter and verse, recounts how the brewers manipulated labor, how they boycotted business, how they degraded women, how they made professions like those they make today and how they broke them, how they controlled a large section of the press, how they corrupted politics, how their beer kegs turned up in houses of ill-fame and how they undertook to break the constitution.

These leaders declare it is no wonder the brewers have to go way back in history to find consolation, and even there it is not found. For the foundation's propaganda about the church-ale merely gives authentic history a chance to disclose that the foundation has chosen to sanctify and extol a period in history associated with one of the chief degradations of some of the churches.

'History relates that church-ales were gatherings held periodically in a church yard or house where ale brewed by the warden was imbibed. As if recounting a bedtime story to a little tot, the foundation says that these church-ales were times of "general merrymaking." History, with no beer on its grindstone, relates that these church-ales degenerated to an astounding degree and became the center for some of the roughest sports of the time, bull baiting, bear baiting and dice. Before too many of ye jolly old church-ales were clocked off, history records drunken orgies and an awakening church conscience.

More than 300 years ago ecclesiastical leaders such as the Venerable Bede awoke to the fact that liquor and the ends of religion are incompatible. Yet the foundation has presumed to dangle before the churches the bait of the churches' own unwisdom. The foundation, however, is leaving no stone unturned, not even Plymouth Rock.

Foes of Church-Ales

Another circular asserts that the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock because their beer gave out and they dared not brave the seas without this beverage. A little more experience with the rigors of pioneering, however, converted the Pilgrims and Puritans into foes of church-ales as their more advanced colleagues had been in England.

Around 1776 the church-ale in America had languished because there was more knowledge about alcohol and because experience had made this institution one that the church was anxious to forget. It is the foundation's concept of subtle and ingratiating propaganda apparently to remind the churches of these less worthy records.

The foundation does call attention, however, to an important fact that the temperance leader is keen to have recorded. That fact is that steady temperance education eliminated church-ales as palatably incongruous with church ideals, that temperance education as it advanced attacked hard liquors and as more was learned about alcohol attacked beer, wine and ales.

Church leaders insist that the brewers' foundation has merely reminded the world that progressive elements advance from century to century and that only those elements with no progressive moral standards would propose moving the clock back to the church-ale era.

Beer Statement Flatly Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—Flat denial of the American brewers' propaganda assertion that "church-ales" are still held in remote sections of England is made in British temperance circles here. That the old days when church-ales were held were merry times of wholesome joymaking as implied by the brewers is also denied, with the historically documented fact that they were occasions of religious degradation.

British temperance leaders like those in America indicate that the brewers made a serious mistake in calling attention to these church-ales, which represent something that some of the churches would rather forget. A more accurate indication of the churches' stand here is seen in the law forbidding Methodist ministers to hold brewery stock.

The American brewers' propaganda on "church-ales" sought to catch the ingle-nook flavor of ye old English times. Another bit of old English crops up in the writings of William Kethe, who in 1570 spoke of "church-ales" as that day "the multitudes call their reveling day, which day is spent in bul-beatings, beare-beatings, bowlings, dicying, cardying, daunsynges, drunkenness and depravity."

Nearly 400 years ago, it is revealed by the foregoing, the contemporaries of these "church-ales" recognized that they debased religion. Queen Elizabeth discouraged the "church-ales" and the reformation virtually routed them. Yet the American brewers seek to intrigue the churches with propaganda, attempting to make capital of one of the weaker moments in religious history.

Temperance leaders here declare that such propaganda as that of the American brewers merely calls attention to the fact that churches long ago outgrew the moral standards implied in the brewers' releases. The true church standards of today are now set forth in the fact that every church founded in the last 60 years has stressed total abstinence and many of the churches today have well-organized temperance departments.

Pennsylvania Relief Roll Drop Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—Reduction of direct relief rolls in Pennsylvania for the twelfth consecutive week were reported by Karl de Schweinitz, executive director of the State Emergency Relief Board, for the week ending June 12.

The decline over the previous week was 2095 cases, representing 5891 persons, leaving a total of 139,742 cases, or 419,861 persons on direct relief.

"Employment in private industry, either by direct effect, or indirect effect in making vacancies on Works Program projects, continues to be the major factor in reducing the relief load," the report stated.

Blows Struck At Tradition At N.E.A. Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

gram for this meeting, various labor representatives were listed. On the final program these names were omitted and instead Ford representatives are much in evidence, perhaps to meet some local demands."

Academic Freedom

In the interview Dr. Kilpatrick referred to rumors that the resolutions will take a strong stand for federal aid but may omit mentioning academic freedom, and said that he regarded laws requiring teachers' oaths as "insidious factors intended to turn busybodies loose to browbeat teachers."

In his formal speech Dr. Kilpatrick condemned indoctrination either on behalf of present governmental forms or for some new social order which teachers shall choose, and stated, "It is the duty of the present generation not to tell the rising one the answers to its social problems, but to make it intelligent in social-political matters and leave it free to solve its own questions."

The teacher is a citizen with all the rights of one, he continued, including the right to live his own life as seems good to him, to ally himself with the political party of his choice and to advocate its tenets publicly. His rights must be limited by his duties to his pupils, and in fulfilling his obligation to help the community with its social problems he will naturally not begin by making parents angry. This does not mean that a teacher never shall take a stand to which others object, for such occasions do come and "men and women of integrity will not fail to face them bravely," even to the point where "one must withstand a whole community to the extent of personal martyrdom."

Dr. Kilpatrick asserted that it is "indefensible" for communities to deny women teachers the right to marry, "An unwarrantable interference with the justs rights of citizens, an immoral encroachment on life itself."

Teachers must assume responsibility, said Dr. Kilpatrick, for pointing out economic ills with respect to natural resources, the need for slum clearance, and the disastrous moral and cultural results of competition for profits.

He claimed the right for teachers to join non-educational groups if they wish, but expressed doubts of the wisdom of any permanent alliance save with educational bodies devoted to educational ends and using only educational methods. He stated that they have the right to seek conditions favorable to proper educative effects, a decent wage, participation in the determination of educational policies, freedom in teaching, a better tax system for more school support, a better school law for better schools, and bond issues which concern educational welfare.

Dr. Kilpatrick said that the schools must build useful social ideals by cooperating in community activities and studying live social issues, former controversial questions such as the Copernicus system of astronomy, geology and evolution in scientific cycles, elsewhere controversial questions like democracy and freedom of speech, locally controversial issues like evolution and dangerous controversial issues like changes in marriage and religion, capital and labor, and economics in general.

Cultural Continuity

Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell University, reminded the educators that the schools are designed to be basic guarantees of cultural continuity. He declared that present American system does not display satisfactorily the essentials of a democracy, a broad and expanding humanitarianism, and a consistent use of peaceful ways of solving social conflicts, and called upon teachers to provide better training for truly democratic citizenship. The way to do this, he said, is to inform students of the wide disparities of human circumstances, inspire them to do something to equalize opportunity, teach them about the social structure, show them how difficult it is to arrive at the truth in social questions, and help them to tolerantly participate in co-operative group activity.

Newton Edwards of the University of Chicago made a plea for federal assumption of responsibilities for the inequalities in American education between states and communities.

"The plan of a committee of secondary school principals for discussion groups on education problems was presented by Francis L. Bacon, superintendent of schools, Evanston, Ill., who stated that these consist of two types, one of school people alone, and the other of school people combined with other citizens of the community.

Extension of Work

An office is being established in Washington at the National Education Association headquarters to extend the work now being done from the Chicago office, co-ordinators have been named in the states, and free materials are being developed.

The elimination of superstition should be part of every general science course, said Miss Rosalind M. Zapf of Cleveland Intermediate School, Detroit, in describing the results of such an undertaking in Detroit.

Miss Sophie Pollack, secretary of the National Self-Government Committee, New York City, asserted that for students to take over city governments for a day is "hippodroming" and that visits to city departments also are insufficient to teach government. She commended Weld, Maine, for its plan of having high school students discuss the warrant of the annual town meeting and vote upon it, the Julia Richman High School, New York City, where students took a part in the recent charter campaign, the Theodore Roosevelt High School, Des Moines, in which a city manager campaign originated, and Tulsa University where the students participated in the election of a professor, Oscar W. Hoop, as police commissioner.

The convention is paying particular attention to the 100th anniversary of Horace Mann's appointment as secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education and Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, at the annual life membership dinner, read quotations from Mr. Mann coupled with an appeal to avoid specialization which may bring quick returns and to seek instead moderate development of the entire personality for generalization and stability.

Life membership in the association was presented to the president, Orville C. Pratt, of Spokane, Wash., by J. W. Crabtree, secretary emeritus of the organization.

New York City, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh and St. Louis are competing for next year's convention.

New Big Names Are Given To Public as Tax Evaders

(Continued from Page 1)

man, was cited as controlling a personal holding company which owns a farm, household effects, guns, horses, dogs, securities, mortgages, bank balances, yachts, automobiles and other possessions. No specific tax avoidance total was cited in the complicated Winters set up, but at one point it was noted that Mr. Winters attempted "to avoid taxes by paying or setting aside money in one of Mr. Winters' pocketbooks to pay a debt to the other."

Charles E. Merrill and Edmund C. Lynch were cited finally as carrying the use of personal holding companies to the limit by establishing legal, but paper, losses for tax reduction purposes.

"Securities were sold by a company owned by the other," Mr. Fortas stated, "and then a like number of shares of the same securities were sold by two other controlled companies, the result being that each group of companies was back to where it had started and losses were claimed on both sales."

Treasury Repeats Charge

At the beginning of the testimony Roswell Magill, Treasury Undersecretary, gave a reply to charges of the New York Sun that the "New York Sun Inc." is a holding company set up to benefit employees.

Referring both to the "New York Sun Inc." and to "Consolidated Publishers," controlled by Paul Block, Mr. Magill declared that the Treasury was unable to tell what the virtues of a particular personal holding company were, but "it could only tell what its effect was."

"Each is a personal holding company which has saved large sums in taxes for their owners," Mr. Magill charged, and he added that the earlier Treasury statement was "absolutely correct."

The names of tax avoiders cited above were only those listed in the prepared statement by Mr. Fortas. It was noted that men like Messrs Raskob and du Pont were political opponents of the Administration, but that Mr. Doherty, on the other hand, is the promotor of the annual birthday balls of President Roosevelt's Warm Springs Foundation.

In addition, the Treasury offered a new schedule of tax avoidance cases, which was in large part a duplication of names previously offered.

Still Making Savings

The summary of Mr. Fortas' presentation was that "individuals, with the help of resourceful tax lawyers and consultants, are still escaping payment of their fair share of taxes by use of the incorporated pocket book."

Cases cited were said to be "all the cases" relevant to the thesis presented today, "which could be completed for presentation at the present time."

In the instance of the Lupton Coca-Cola personal holding company, "Central Shares," its only physical assets besides securities of Mr. Lupton, it was explained, were $12,000 worth of tin signs held in 1934. Mr. Lupton transferred to the company his extensive holdings of stock in 30 bottling companies. If the company had not been created, and if Mr. Lupton had not put his stock and other assets in an "incorporated pocketbook," he would have had to pay the heavy additioal taxes running to $648,000 in three years.

Mr. Fortas went through the devices by which personal holding companies aid wealthy people in cutting taxes, from the first aspect, a simple division of income so that the higher brackets of the income tax do not apply, to the spectacular manipulations of Messrs. Merrill and Lynch, whereby they created mutual losses, good on tax returns for deductions.

Each company sold its securities to the other at a "loss" while a like number of shares of the same securities were sold back by two other controlled companies.

"There seems to be no specific provision in the Revenue Act," said Mr. Fortas, "which in terms prevents the realization of unreal losses by intercorporate juggling such as has been described."

His conclusion was as follows:

"It is clear from our study of personal holding companies that certain individuals have avoided paying their full share of the expenses of government, as contemplated by Congress. In most instances, this has been done by use of various loopholes in the law, through which the alert taxpayer of sufficient wealth, who is willing to do so, can escape a portion of his burden.

"In some instances, taxes have been avoided by use of unreal transactions and intercorporate juggling which reflect not so much imperfections in the law or its enforcement, as a deficient sense of responsibility in the taxpayer."

'Cop' to Fete 300 Children at Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—More than 300 school children—out for the summer now—suddenly confronted Police Officer Bill McNulty recently and announced that they were ready to take up his invitation to visit his farm in the country at once.

Officer McNulty has been helping the children to cross busy Broad street at the Clearfield street intersection during the school term. When pleased at a child's response to his directions, he often called in fun: "Hey—you're invited out to my farm when school's over."

That kind of an invitation cannot pass unnoticed or unremembered when the hot weather comes around—and, as it happens, the policeman really does own a farm.

When the children "called his bluff" he took them up and fixed June 30 as the date for the rural expedition. More than 30 storekeepers in the neighborhood promised to supply refreshments and transportation.

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Federal Convention Facing Split

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. The convention has decided upon a National Legislature of two houses rather than one, but appears to be moving toward a crisis over whether representation shall be by states or according to population. Today: Dr. Benjamin Franklin made his memorable motion for the opening of the sessions with prayer, so heated have become the discussions over the issue of proportional versus equal representation for states.

Tomorrow: Connecticut delegates attempt to induce Federal Convention to adopt a compromise on the problem of representation.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 28, 1788

Brought apparently to the verge of a crisis and the prospect of dissolution, the Federal Convention today heard from the lips of its patriarch, the genial Dr. Benjamin Franklin, an appeal that sessions henceforward be opened with prayer by a chaplain or by one of the ministers of the city.

Although the recommendation was not adopted—indeed, was put off by various discussions and by adjournment—it has had unmistakably a calming and sobering moral effect on deputations that were seemingly at swords' points over the issue of apportioning suffrage in the proposed new legislature.

The issue was introduced by a continuation of the prolix and vehement address of Luther Martin, which at the outset of another stickily hot day bored the members until there were sighs and expressions of disgust on all sides.

Finally, the Maryland attorney concluded with a threat that if a dissolution of the Union did take place the small states would have nothing to fear from the rest, that if the three large states leagued together so could the other 10.

Mr. Lansing of New York and Jonathan Dayton, youngest member of the convention, newly arrived from New Jersey, then moved to strike out the word "not" in the seventh resolution so it would read that "the right of suffrage in the first branch of the Legislature ought to be according to the rule established by the Confederation"—that is, one vote per state. Mr. Dayton, however, earnestly requested that the vote be delayed until tomorrow when Governor Livingston is to return.

Mr. Madison undertook to allay the fear that the three large states, Virginia, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, would join in the legislature to oppress the rest.

"Does any such common interest exist?" he asked. "In point of situation they could not have been more effectually separated. In point of manners, religion and other circumstances they are not more assimilated than the other states. In point of the staple productions they are as dissimilar as any three other states in the Union. The staple of Massachusetts is fish, that of Pennsylvania flour and of Virginia tobacco.

"Is a combination to be apprehended from the mere circumstance of size? The journals of Congress did not present any peculiar association of these states. Experience rather taught a contrary lesson. Among individuals and nations of pre-eminent weight, rivalships were much more frequent than coalitions."

Of this he named as examples Carthage and Rome, England and France and in the Germanic confederacy Austria and Prussia.

Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania commented that by the small-state arguments the "rotten borough" system which had been criticized in England would be right and proper. Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, though, urged that some must naturally give up more than others in order to have rights effectually guarded in society.

As it was determined to postpone the pending question until tomorrow, Dr. Franklin rose with what was evidently a prepared speech commenting on the slow progress that had been made and remarking in view of the little aid derived from examination of human systems that it was strange they had not before this besought divine guidance and assistance in their deliberations. He recalled how the prayers of the colonies for protection in the Revolution had been answered, and added that experience had convinced him "that God governs in the affairs of men."

"If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice," he inquired, "is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid?"

The address had a profound effect on the assemblage. Whereas some have charged Dr. Franklin with atheism, this speech disproves the imputation and was the more impressive coming from one who is not an orthodox religionist, Mr. Sherman, who is an active Congregationalist layman, promptly seconded the motion.

Mr. Hamilton and certain others, though, expressed misgivings. However proper such a resolution might have been at the beginning of the convention, they said, it might at this late day arouse some criticisms for having been so far omitted. Worse, it might alarm the public by giving an impression of embarrassments and dissensions within the convention.

Mr. Williamson, who had studied for the Presbyterian ministry before turning to mathematics, medicine and later, business, observed that the real reason for the omission is obvious—the convention has no funds.

Mr. Randolph proposed as a way of introducing the practice that a sermon be preached at the request of the convention on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of Independence, and that prayers be used in the convention thereafter. Dr. Franklin accepted this suggestion, but there were several attempts to postpone the matter in one way or another and eventually a motion to adjourn was carried without any vote on the proposal.

Colonel Hamilton had delivered a eulogy on the wisdom, talent and experience of the assemblage, declaring his confidence in its ability, and according to one listener he concluded that he did not see the necessity of calling in foreign aid! At this, it is said that General Washington, whose face had brightened at the suggestion advanced by Dr. Franklin, fixed his eye with a mixture of surprise and indignation upon the young soldier who was his aide and who in the main enjoys his confidence. Whether the account of that incident is reliable or not, it is clear Dr. Franklin's words have sunk deep in the minds of many delegates.

Franklin Asks Divine Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 28, 1787

Following is the text of the address by Dr. Benjamin Franklin recommending prayers in the Federal Convention:

Mr. President, the small progress we have made after four or five weeks' close attendance and continual reasonings with each other—our different sentiments on almost every question, several of the last producing as many noes as ayes—is methinks a melancholy proof of the imperfection of human understanding. We indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom, since we have been running about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government, and examined the different forms of those republics which having been formed with the seeds of their own dissolution now no longer exist. And we have viewed modern states all round Europe, but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances.

In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings? In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger we had daily prayer in this room for the divine protection.

Our prayers, sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor. To that kind Providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful Friend? Or do we imagine that we no longer need His assistance?

I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—**that God governs in the affairs of men.** And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?

We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings, that "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel: we shall be divided by our little partial local interests; our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and by-word down to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance despair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war and conquest.

I therefore beg leave to move—that henceforth prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service.

C. I. O. Strike Aide Named in Charges Of Ohio Bombing

WARREN, Ohio, June 29—Gus Hall, one of C. I. O.'s organizers in the union's siege of steel, was named today in charges as the instigator of a campaign of terror, violence and destruction.

A warrant, backed by statements of three fellow unionists, charged him with having plotted the dynamiting of bridges, blasting of railroad tracks, bombing of steel mills and the light and power company, and destruction by high explosives of homes of non-strikers.

Warren police, with three alleged terrorists already in jail, announced the hunt for Mr. Hall even as the back-to-work movement, which he and the C. I. O. are opposing, picked up momentum in the Mahoning Valley, in Pennsylvania and in the Calumet industrial area of Indiana and Illinois.

Peace Panacea Sought

Strike attention, which had turned yesterday to efforts of Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana to find a peace panacea for the East Chicago, Ind., steel strike front, swung sharply back to Ohio as details of the alleged terror plot became known.

Chief of police B. J. Allen, said police and national guardsmen had "smashed the dynamite ring" and that the three men under arrest had confessed. The prisoners are Arthur Scott, John Boraweic and George Bundas, all of Warren. All were identified as C. I. O. strikers. Judge R. R. Speak of municipal court fixed bail at $25,000 for each prisoner.

The statement by Mr. Scott said Mr. Hall, who is head of the local strike committee had issued orders:

1. To blow up homes of non-striking workers.
2. To set off bombs on the property of the Republic Steel Corporation, the Light and Power Company, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads and bridge at the Trumbull Cliffs furnaces (Republic owned).
3. To set fire to hundreds of gallons of benzol stored near Republic's plant.

Explosive Found

The city solicitor, George Buchwalter, said statements by Mr. Bundas and Mr. Boraweic, corroborated what Mr. Scott said.

At Pittsburgh, Philip Murray, chairman of the S. W. O. C., declined any comment. He said he did not know Mr. Hall.

Officials said the explosives were stored in union headquarters in Warren for several days. Enough, they said, to wreck the entire block.

As to that, Harry Wines, member of the strike committee, asserted it would have been an easy matter for anyone to slip into the building unnoticed and conceal any bulky object, since both front and back doors were left open day and night.

Police Chief Gillen made it plain that no members of the strike committee were suspected of having any knowledge of bombing plans.

Diplomat

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Mrs. Enid Eder Perkins
American Woman Who Serves as Chancellor of the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The only American woman who holds a diplomatic post with a foreign country says she keeps it by staying out of her Nicaraguan bosses' politics.

Mrs. Enid Perkins, in six years as chancellor of the Nicaraguan legation here, has seen four administrations come and go in the Central American republic.

Once appointed, she began studying Nicaraguan maps and elementary history. Now, although she never has been there, she is regarded by many persons here as an authority on the country. In her spare time she studies art.

Taft Sees Strike Solution In Face-to-Face Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Charles P. Taft II, chairman of the steel mediation board, said today his three-man group had recommended to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, a face-to-face conference of steel operators and strike leaders.

Acknowledging that the board itself had been unable to bring about such a meeting, Mr. Taft said the report, made after the board suspended efforts to settle the seven-state steel strike, repeated previous assertions by the group that the suspicion prevalent between the two parties could best be allayed by such a meeting. The board's report probably will be made public tomorrow, Mr. Taft said.

The report was made informally by Mr. Taft and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor. The third member, Lloyd K. Garrison, will not come to Washington.

Both members declared the reason for the failure was the absolute refusal of the four steel companies involved—Republic, Bethlehem, Inland and Youngstown—to enter into any agreement with the union either verbal or written.

Bar on Agreement

According to board members, Republic Steel's president, Tom M. Girdler, was the most complete of the three in his refusal to deal with labor. He alone refused to even talk to labor representatives. The other three said they would talk as long as anyone wanted to talk, but they would never enter into even a verbal agreement. These three insisted that in so doing they were complying with requirements of the Wagner Act to bargain collectively, but maintained they would never enter into any agreement. They held this position complied with requirements of the law and they would not do anything more than the law required.

The outcome, in the opinion of officials here, leaves two possible avenues for further action by the Government. One would be for President Roosevelt to intervene personally. This is a possibility which will be considered at the White House in the next day or two. But it is not considered likely since it is assumed the employers would take the same attitude with the President that they already have taken with the mediation board.

The alternative is a lengthy juridical test of the requirements of the Wagner Act to determine whether employers are acting within requirements of the law when they refuse to enter into even a verbal agreement.

Charges to Be Filed

This course will presumably be followed. Labor, according to indications here, will file charges against all the companies of refusal to bargain collectively in that they announce in advance they will not enter into any agreement. This, according to the labor point of view, is not bona fide collective bargaining within the intent of the Wagner Act.

Such a move will require first lengthy hearings by the labor board and then a decision which undoubtedly will be carried through the courts up to the Supreme Court. In the meantime, both sides may seek the quicker method of clarification of the law through new legislation.

For the moment, however, the steel strike is a question of power and influence on the picket lines with the outcome a question mark here.

Deeper Mersey Channel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—By spending another £732,000 on dock improvements here it is hoped to render vessels, drawing up to 17 feet, independent of tides in the River Mersey. This new scheme is expected to take three years to complete.

Blasts Cut Pipes At Cambria Mill; 6000 Out of Work

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 29 (AP)—Two dynamite blasts paralyzed production at Bethlehem Steel's Cambria works and threw 6000 men out of work indefinitely, company officials announced today.

The explosions, shattering pipe lines supplying water to the mill, forced a partial shutdown until repairs can be made, it was announced. The blasts occurred at secluded spots, snapping the pipes and stopping the flow of water to the mills.

Sidney Evans, industrial relations representative of the company, said 90 per cent of the normal 15,000 pay roll of the strike-beset Cambria works had returned to their jobs by yesterday.

Unofficial estimates placed the time required for repairing the damage to water supply lines between three days and two weeks, but Mr. Evans said it was impossible for the company to state definitely how long the men would be out of work.

C. R. Ellicott, general manager, said it may be necessary to close the works for two weeks. The mills had reopened a week ago after being closed by martial law. To prevent damage from a sudden stoppage of water, Mr. Ellicott ordered five blast furnaces banked and closed 15 open hearth furnaces and the rolling mill in the Franklin plant.

The first explosion about midnight broke the six-foot line running from the 10,000,000,000-gallon Quemahoning Dam, 11 miles south of Johnstown, to the Franklin mill which consumes half of the water used by the Cambria works.

Jobless Sit-Down In N. J. Assembly To Demand Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 29—A second sit-down of the unemployed in the Assembly was continued here today with members of the Workers' Alliance, demanding legislative action on additional funds for relief.

Led by John Spain, state alliance chairman, a group of 50 men and women settled themselves in the gallery under the watchful eyes of state capitol police and state troopers and listened to their leaders berate the Legislature and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman for alleged indifference to their demands. The barrage started last night after the Legislature had adjourned until Nov. 15.

Telegrams Sent

Telegrams were dispatched to the Governor, the Speaker of the House and the state relief director, requesting them to appear to explain why no action on relief was taken during the brief legislative session. The session received the report of Arthur Mudd, state relief head, in which he estimated the total relief cost of unemployment aid for 1937 between $15,129,689 and $15,532,287, approximately $3,000,000 more than appropriated in the highway diversion-relief law passed last spring.

The group of about 50 men and women was led by a committee including Mr. Spain, Powell Johnson, secretary of the state alliance, and George Breitman, state organization secretary.

State Commerce Body Organized in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama State Chamber of Commerce was organized here recently to "promote the general welfare of Alabama and its citizens and to maintain and foster the development of industry, agriculture, commerce and recreational activities."

Benjamin J. Russell, textile manufacturer of Alexander City, was elected president of the organization.

Less Drinking in Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Evidence of the decline of drinking in the Netherlands is seen in a 25 per cent decrease in the consumption of liquor and a 30 per cent fall in the consumption of beer in 1936 compared with 1932. The consumption of home-produced fruit wine (a practicaly non-alcoholic beverage made of apples, cherries or grapes) increased by about 50 per cent.

Murphy Asks Industrial Amity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—In the difficult situation now obtaining in the American industrial field, government should keep an even keel in navigating troubled waters of employer-employee relations, in the opinion of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan.

"I believe government should not be led into representing one side or the other in an industrial dispute," he told interviewers at the Ambassador Hotel here yesterday. "I am for government using poise and sanity to handle the critical situation. In Michigan, we have never gone in for excessive use or abuse of governmental power."

Governor Murphy voiced the view that the sit-down strike wave was "largely over," and that public opinion was "getting in effective work."

"There also is a growing progressive view on the part of industrialists on recognizing the fundamental rights of labor," he said. "There is no hostility to such recognition in most industrial circles."

Growing Responsibility

The Michigan Governor stressed that in the six months of industrial troubles in his state not a single liberty had been suppressed, nor had there been a single fatality. He said that today there was no serious labor difficulty in Michigan, due "to a growing sense of responsibility and more reasoned, mature judgment on the part of labor leaders.

"For the first time since the General Motors agreement, there is not a single stoppage of work in a General Motors plant," he continued. "In fact, I believe both General Motors and Chrysler are at the peak of production."

Governor Murphy said that during the labor troubles he was "importuned on one side to let lawlessness and disorder go on" and on the other side "to shoot, kill and shed blood." He refused to do either, declaring his thought from the beginning was that government "should be so intelligent and impartial that it might heal the wounds of industrial controversies."

"Had there been a reign of terror and bloodshed in Michigan, would we have been in the good conditions we are today?" he asked. "Not at all."

Explains New Act

Governor Murphy described his state's new Labor Relations Act, passed by the Legislature last Friday and now before him for approval, as aimed primarily at conciliation.

"Under it you can conciliate and you can investigate," he said. "It is broader than any other law. Under it you can make a set-up according to geographical areas or according to industries."

The measure provides for establishment of a state board of industrial relations with authority to investigate labor difficulties and recommend mediation and arbitration. At the same time, it provides for drastic regulation of picketing, while making orderly picketing lawful, and it confers full rights on labor to organize and to bargain collectively. Picketing is prohibited at a residence of any worker when it interferes with the free and unimpeded use of a highway or interferes with entrance to or egress from a plant or residence. Governor Murphy defended this provision on the ground "the State must retain its police power."

Shippers Organize for Peace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 29—Declaring itself to be seeking permanent peace along the Pacific Coast waterfront and the development of "forward-looking labor policies," the Waterfront Employers' Association of the Pacific Coast has been established with headquarters here.

All future dealings with waterfront labor are to be carried out by employers through this new group headed by Almon E. Roth, former comptroller of Stanford University. Membership in the organization takes in groups carrying the same association name which was set up in each port to deal with the maritime strike last winter. It includes employers in fields of offshore, coastwise and foreign shipping. Mr. Roth was president of the San Francisco Water Front Employers Association, taking over the reins left by Thomas G. Plant, who was prominent in the 1936-37 strike negotiations.

Mr. Roth stated, in announcing organization of this new group, that it was felt a joint organization of employers and operators could better visualize the needs at hand and be prepared to offer more in a long-range program to workers, than could separate port associations.

It is understood dealings will be with shore workers only at first. Mr. Roth announced five points as the purpose of the groups, which he said he believed should aid materially in creating greatly improved waterfront conditions:

The five-point purpose is designed:

1. To develop forward-looking labor policies and to administer a long-time program with:
   (a) Avoidance of labor disputes and strikes by anticipating causes and eliminating them before they result in disruption of commerce.
   (b) Promotion of conference and co-operation between men and management to the end that negotiations may be conducted in good faith and differences adjusted on their merits.
   (c) Voluntary improvement of working conditions wherever practicable.
   (d) Development of a better understanding of labor problems of the shipping industry on the part of shippers and the public.
2. To represent shipping as a unit in negotiation and execution of contracts with unions of longshoremen and other workers ashore.
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French Peace Leader Holds Nations Eager to End Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPERVILLE, Ill.—Most people in all nations, from the white-collared man at the desk to the blue-overalled one in the field really want peace, Dr. Pierre de Lanux, French peace leader, told American peace students here. Therefore, he urged, peace leaders thus finding themselves at the head of a large majority, should go forward with more confidence and strength.

Dr. Lanux, former director of the Paris office of the League of Nations Association, impressed the American students gathered here for the Mid-West Institute of International Relations with the fact that they are no longer a "hopeless little group of pioneers." He urged them to stop thinking of themselves as being in the minority and to remember how numerous are the people in the nations really eager for world peace.

"Leaders of opinion have a part to play today which is probably greater than at any other time," declared the French peace leader, "because what is needed now is not the work of experts but of those who will build up organized opinion in favor of peace. The masses of the people who desire peace in the countries need to co-ordinate their forces and combine toward a common purpose and joint action.

"The important thing is the 'bridge-building' and making sure the peoples of the various countries are ready to work at the same time in the same way to get results. We could bring about peace perfectly well if we only realized our strength and stopped acting as if we were only pioneers.

Public Opinion

"In your country and mine it is public opinion that decides. The government will do what it thinks will be in the long run supported by the masses led by the best leaders."

Dr. Lanux discussed "democracy and international co-operation" in round table conferences with peace leaders from the Middle West attending the institute. Some 180 teachers, ministers, civic workers, peace organizers and others interested in world peace have registered for the two-weeks intensive training course, it is reported. They are trying to find newest methods of promoting peace education back in their home communities.

The institute is one of nine which have been scheduled in various parts of the country during June and July sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in co-operation with the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church and local peace agencies in each region. The short summer schools have been arranged for Mills College and Whittier College in California, Reed College in Oregon, Bethel College in Kansas, Grinnell College in Iowa, Cheney State Teachers College in Pennsylvania, Duke University in North Carolina, Wellesley College in Massachusetts, and the one in North Central College here at Naperville.

Dr. Lanux brought to the attention of the peace students here the fact that in the peace movement there are really two distinct tasks—the immediate one of finding a way to make aggression impossible and to stop present fighting, and the other a long-time program which will insure the peace of the world to our children.

"The two problems are different," he declared, "and one of the curses of the work for peace has been the mixing and the confusing of the immediate with the later issue. Some people overlook the immediate task and say in effect that the world is too wicked to talk about peace now so we must lay plans for the future. Others said 'never mind the future' but work on the immediate job of stopping this nation and scaring off that one or buying off another."

British Rearmament

Although Dr. Lanux has been for many years a student of disarmament, thinking it one of the essential features of the organization of peace, nevertheless he declared that he considered the British rearmament program as one of the causes that will prevent war in Europe.

"It is too bad that such a weapon should be the cause for war not breaking out but we cannot close our eyes to it. I am convinced that if there had been a further disarmament of Great Britain at the time when others were building up at full speed there would have been an attempt to take advatage of it and some nations would have tried to get as much as they could before the world had awakened to stop them. This, of course, is based on the fact that those who are the most powerful also keep the peace, but I would not like to see this adopted as the long range program for peace."

Referring to the Spanish crisis, Dr. Lanux said that the bursting of bombs in that part of the world would have its effects in all other parts, so close have modern inventions brought peoples of the earth. There was a time when a civil war in Spain would barely have worked its way toward the front page of newspapers, he said, but today all is different and the increased facilities for communication have caused a great change. But this great change that has come over us is not one in human nature.

"The average responsible citizen of Great Britain and France as well as of some 15 other countries in Europe today is thinking very much the same thing, Dr. Lanux said. The three leading preoccupations of these people are preservation of peace, the economic problem of organizing our international and trade relations, and the future of democracy. Most of us are talking the same language that you do as far as plans, conceptions and ideas of life are concerned and are very much "in the same boat."

"And what is the future of democracy which so many people are now concerned about?" Dr. Lanux asked. "Some have said that democracy is the most difficult form of government by far. It needs constant care. Some people are frightened because they feel that democracy is threatened on all sides. Others think the danger is not so great and that democracy will take care of itself. But it will only take care of itself if we take care of it."

Philadelphia to Have Gutenberg Bible Copy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—A copy of the second volume of the famous Gutenberg Bible will soon be added to the Rosenbach collection in Philadelphia. It was purchased for $40,000 recently by Philip Rosenbach at Sotheby's in London.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, his associate and well-known Philadelphia collector, stated: "The book was printed in 1455 by Gutenberg and is in its original calf binding. Originally it was in two volumes which together would be worth about $100,000. The book just purchased is the second volume.

Dutchess County Topic Of American Guide Book

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt's home county of Dutchess is the subject of the first book of the American guide series produced by the upstate unit of the Federal Writers' Project.

Dr. Bertrand M. Wainger, assistant professor of English at Union College and director of the project, said the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park and Vassar College had been given "special treatment."

The Women's City and County Club of Dutchess County, which sponsored the publication, declared the first edition of 1500 copies has already been pledged and a second edition is planned.

Leader

Wald Studio

Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht

Chairman of International Convention of Order of the Rainbow for Girls

President Asks Ratification Of Sugar Compact

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate for ratification the international agreement on regulation of sugar production and marketing signed at London May 6 by the United States and other sugar producing countries.

"The agreement," the President said in a brief message to the Senate, "is designed to come into force on Sept. 1, 1937, and it is a matter of great practical importance that the Senate give consideration to it at the present session."

The President said the agreement had his approval, but that even after Senate ratification he could not put it into effect until the Philippine Commonwealth Assembly also had approved it.

He said the agreement and protocol concerning transitional measures were signed for the Philippines by a delegate representing them in the American delegation.

The London agreement was signed by 21 consuming and producing countries in an effort to stabilize the world's free sugar market in which is handled all of the commodity not dealt with on a preferential basis. This free sugar amounts to about one tenth of the annual world production.

The exporting countries agree under the instrument to undertake to limit their shipments to the free market to needed supplies for consumption. It set up specific quotas for such exporting countries, subject to adjustments annually by an international sugar council.

The United States is not an exporting country but participated in the London conference as one of the world's chief sugar consumers.

Mayor Promises Horses 'Vacations With Oats'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—Two weeks' vacation with oats have been promised for Philadelphia's sleek police horses and their lowly ash-cart brethren by Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

Looking out of his window on a recent rainy day, Mayor Wilson watched the water streaming down over the rubber coat of the mounted officer on duty outside and coursing on down the chestnut sides of his horse. The thought struck him that the policeman would soon have a fortnight's holiday, but that the horse would not. He took care of the situation at once, ordering that all city horses must have a vacation out on the city farm, where they can cavort freely—or even roll in careless abandon—on fresh green grass.

Admiral Foote Heads Police

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 29 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle today appointed Rear Admiral Percy W. Foote, U. S. N., retired, of Drexel Hill, as commissioner of the new Pennsylvania Motor Police. A law passed by the Legislature merged Pennsylvania's famous state police with the State Highway Patrol.

Rainbow Girls Hear History Of Symbol of Their Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., June 29—Grace Morrison Poole, Dean of Stoneleigh College, and Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, lecturer, were scheduled speakers on a well-filled program of activities for today's session of the international convention of the Order of Rainbow for Girls, a three-day conclave at Mechanic's Building.

Transformed by bunting and a huge semi-circle of all the hues in the Rainbow, Biblical symbol of the Order, Boston is host for a second day to the 3000 girls from every state and several foreign countries attending the convention.

History and meaning of the Rainbow was the subject chosen by Elizabeth Harris of Keene, N. H., in one of today's principal addresses. Talks by Masonic and Eastern Star officials on "Youth Education and Fraternal Life" followed.

Memorial services by members of the Supreme Assembly under direction of Mrs. Annette B. Ehler, Supreme Hope, and Past Grand Matron, Order of the Eastern Star for Oklahoma, marked the morning session.

Exemplification of the "Grand Cross of the Colors" by Past Grand Worthy Advisors of the Massachusetts Grand Assembly, and an address on the "Seasons of Life" by Miss Louvan A. Lockwood, Past Worthy Advisor of Cranston Assembly, Cranston, R. I., will climax tonight's meeting.

Two thousand girls attended the opening meeting yesterday, "Massachusetts and Vermont Day," which was devoted to welcoming addresses by state and city officials, and to the introduction of members of the Masonic, Eastern Star and Rainbow organizations. Each day of the conclave is dedicated to two of the New England states. Today is "New Hampshire and Rhode Island Day."

"Maine and Connecticut Day" will be observed tomorrow. Judge James I. Phelps, Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, and acting Supreme Worthy Advisor, will be one of the chief speakers at tomorrow's session. The convention will be closed by exhibition drills by Rainbow patrols, and a grand ball.

Founded in 1922 in McAlester, Okla., by W. Mark Sexson, who gave the keynote address at last night's session, the order has initiated more than 150,000 girls between the ages of 13 and 20.

The committee in charge of the International Supreme Assembly Session, as the convention is officially known, is composed of Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht, chairman, Supreme Inspector for Massachusetts; Mrs. Grace E. Chidsey, recorder, Supreme Inspector for Connecticut; Mrs. Blanche Burlingame, Supreme Inspector for Rhode Island; Mrs. Cornelia Calderwood, Supreme Deputy for Maine, and Mrs. Mary D. Senior, Supreme Deputy for New Hampshire.

Court Foes Plan Filibuster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The two sides of the Senate Supreme Court battle began to dig in today, each warning of the possibility of an all-summer engagement.

The peace and harmony which the Jefferson Island conferences were supposed to develop in Democratic breasts have given no indication of smoothing the path for the court issue.

On the contrary, as it became known that the Administration is preparing to press for the "modified" court bill, the opponents laid plans for a hot weather filibuster such as America has rarely, if ever, seen.

Observers were inclined to discount some of the declarations of intransigence heard on either side. Once a deadlock occurs, it is felt that politicians will find some way to circumvent it; either by recommitting the bill to committee, which would kill it; or by shoving through a two-judge increase possibly on the terms recommended by a committee of the American Bar Association in 1921. The latter proposal is urged by Senator Claude Pepper (D.) of Florida. The rumor is also heard that if the court bill is shelved, two additional justices of the Supreme Court will step down. As the story is most frequently told, the names of Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Brandeis are mentioned, a "conservative" and "liberal" respectively, the one 75 and the other 80.

Plans for Filibuster

The strategy committee of the anti-court reorganization program is publicly stating its plans for a filibuster. These are elaborate, at least on paper. The proposal is for seven debating teams of five senators each, with eight other members as a "roving reserve." Each team, under the plan, would take over the discussion for one day a week.

Roosevelt supporters appeared to gain confidence by announcement of such plans by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. They hold such a filibuster is an acknowledgement that opponents of a court "compromise" program lack votes to defeat it. The opposition indeed does admit that at present they have only 43 members pledged against any and all increases, and they are not positive that every one of that group will stay fixed.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader with Senator Burke of the anti-court change fight, announced yesterday he had abandoned all plans for a vacation this summer, and sent his family away. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan let it be known that he has a 16-hour speech on the court. This, he said, would be only a "general outline" of what he would say later on.

The Bar Report of 1921

The American Bar Association's 1921 report recommending changes in the Supreme Court, together with the names of the lawyers who signed it, follows in full:

"It seems to your committeee that the most important subject for inquiry in this connection is the composition of the Supreme Court of the United States. The great extension of federal legislation to many subjects with which formerly it did not deal and the many questions of difficulty arising out of the war have thrown a heavy burden upon that court. This burden could be relieved in one or two ways.

"1. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court could be materially limited.

"2. Provision could be made for increasing the number of the justices of the court to 11, besides the Chief Justice. Six justices as now would constitute a quorum (judicial code, p. 215). The concurrence of five should be necessary to render a decision.

"The latter method would enable the court to be in session almost continuously, and thus to dispose of a much greater amount of business without impairing uniformity of decision. . . .

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"(Signed) Everett P. Wheeler, chairman, Henry W. Taft, Thomas J. O'Donnell, H. B. F. MacFarland, J. F. Loughborough, Robert P. Schick, Randolph Barton Jr., Tore Teigen, William Hunter, John R. Hardin."

Pennsylvania U. Presents Plans For Valley Forge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—"Toward Valley Forge," a 24-page illustrated pamphlet giving the first complete presentation of the University of Pennsylvania's Valley Forge program was issued by the bicentennial committee recently.

The booklet contains in full detail the plans of the university for development of its 175-acre tract at Valley Forge, Penna., together with an adojining farm which it intends to acquire.

The program provides for reconstruction of farm buildings into various school quarters, construction of dormitories, and the remodeling of the famous DuPortail house for faculty and administrative purposes. The program also includes construction of playing fields, building of roads, landscaping the tract and installation of water supply and electricity.

The primary object is to regain the educational values found in the smaller colleges and to combine them with facilities of a great metropolitan university.

A second objective is to establish a campus for male students of the entire university for educational, social and recreational purposes.

This plan represents a $600,000 item in the program to raise a fund of $12,500,000 for the university in commemoration of its 200th anniversary in 1940.

U. S. Approves Peace Treaties With Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The United States today, by reason of Senate ratification, approved eight treaties, signed by 20 American countries at the Buenos Aires conference last December.

The treaties set up a policy of non-intervention in the New World in the internal disputes of American republics.

They provide a collective means of arbitrating internal controversies by telephone conferences.

Also they establish machinery for the "maintenance, preservation and re-establishment of peace."

Many observers see in the treaties, now formally ratified, the beginning of a new "American system" which in the nature of things is contrasted with the difficulties of the Old World.

The agreements signed today are designed to promote harmonious relations among American countries through extension of inter-American cultural relations, holding of artistic exhibitions through the hemisphere, and the building of an inter-continental highway.

The Senate first ratified a new United States-Mexican treaty in pursuance of the "good neighbor policy" in which the United States waives all right to transport troops and military equipment across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. The right was obtained by the United States in the Gadsden Treaty of 1853. The vote was unanimous.

By similar vote the Senate ratified the non-intervention treaty of Buenos Aires. Then came the following six treaties:

1. A treaty to adopt "a preventive system for the consideration of possible causes of future controversies and their settlement by pacific means."

2 A treaty providing for settlement of controversies—which cannot be settled by usual diplomatic means—by resort to the good offices or mediation of an "eminent citizen of any of the other American countries."

3. A treaty to collaborate with other American republics for speedy completion of a Pan-American highway in the interests of friendly relations and to consolidate peace in the Western Hemisphere.

4. A convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations.

5 A convention whereby all Pan-American nations agree to grant all possible facilities for holding artistic exhibitions of other nations signatory to the convention.

6. A convention for the maintenance, preservation and re-establishment of peace.

Philadelphians Win Medal for Heroism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 — For breaking into their next door neighbor's house and rescuing two women and three children who had been overcome by gas fumes, the heroism medal of the National Safety Council was conferred recently upon Sherman F. Harrison and his wife, Bessie, of Philadelphia.

The barking of a pet dog aroused the Harrisons and drew their attention to something unusual in the next house. They decided to investigate at once.

Birds Are Befriended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Decision to place bird baths in all city parks in Birmingham where water is not available for birds was reached recently by the Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association. The association also decided to drain the rearing pools at Highland Park, East Lake, Avondale and Bessemer during the week of Sept. 13 and place the fish in streams over the county.

Italo-German Military Ties Called Legacy From Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The German position in Italy for the time being at least is very strong. It seems likely to remain so as long as the Italians continue to believe that Britain is planning to do Italy some injury. How long expediency will dictate a continuance of the Rome-Berlin quasi-alliance is an open question, the answer to which nobody can give at the moment.

While Italian official statements have consistently professed the most complete calm in the face of the mammoth British rearmament program, there is plenty of evidence that the Italians are much preoccupied with the matter. Fears are frequently expressed in high quarters that a rearmed Britain is just lying in wait to pick a quarrel with Italy when the time is ripe.

Disclaimers of any such intention on the part of Britain are frequently listened to with polite incredulity, while suggestions that British opinion may have formed corresponding conclusions from the virtually uninterrupted stream of abuse and contempt poured upon Britain and her statesmen for the last two years are met with expressions of pained surprise.

Ethiopian Legacy

This situation is a legacy of the unhappy events connected with the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia, which have forced the Italian Government to seek fresh friendships in Europe. It was under these circumstances that the very intimate Italo-German friendship, for which there is little enough natural basis, was born.

It appears that the common diplomatic front established between Rome and Berlin has been amplified and extended to the military field.

Marshal Werner von Blomberg, German War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, has recently spent a week in Italy on an official visit to Fascist Italy's armed forces. He inspected picked detachments of the Italian regular army and of the Fascist militia, watched displays of the Italian Air Force, and attended a naval review held specially in his honor.

He conferred on military matters with the Duce, who is Minister of Italy's fighting services, with Marshal Badoglio, now Duke of Addis Ababa and Chief of the Italian General Staff, as well as with Italy's leading generals. Before leaving Italy the German Marshal warmly praised the efficiency of the Italian services.

This visit, following those paid in recent weeks by Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, the Reich's Air Minister, demonstrates the reality of the Rome-Berlin common front. Suggestions have been made that a military alliance has already been struck between the two Fascist nations.

How Close Are They?

There is still a question whether the Führer and the Duce have decided to follow each other blindly in every contingency that may arise, and that they are both ready to take up arms in mutual defense.

Care was taken when the German Marshal was in Rome to avoid using the term alliance in connection with the agreements believed to have been concluded between Marshal von Blomberg and Premier Mussolini.

It is true that Virginio Gayda, known as the unofficial mouthpiece of Signor Mussolini, in an obviously inspired statement declared that Italy and Germany "while waiting for a general return of good sense to Europe, are associating their minds and forces in the defense of their great national values, in which many values common to other European States are reflected.

The presence of Marshal Blomberg (the statement continues) . . . has developed and defined the lines of a defensive understanding, which will appear one day in its full value as a protective force for European civilizations as a whole." This statement, it has been authoritatively explained, does not imply the conclusion of a defensive alliance, although it is admitted that an entente or agreement has been reached as regards future military collaboration.

In other words, Italy and Germany have established in the military field a union as close as that which existed since October last in the political field. Up to the present it is claimed that there is nothing "aggressive" in this Italo-German military understanding, but the agreement contemplates consultation, the exchange of military information and eventually common action against any future aggression against the Fascist Powers.

Congress Asked To Ratify I. L. O. Hour Convention

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday sent Congress five labor proposals adopted at the International Labor Conference at Geneva. He directed particular attention to one convention concerning the reduction of hours of work on public works and asked early action.

The conference, attended by representatives of this Government and of American employers and labor, was held at Geneva from June 4 to 24, 1936. It adopted three draft conventions and two recommendations as follows:

A convention dealing with regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.

A second convention concerning reduction of hours of work on public works.

Another convention respecting annual holidays with pay.

Two recommendations regarding progressive elimination of recruiting and annual holidays with pay.

The President, in his message, said that in becoming a member of the International Labor Organization and subscribing to its constitution the United States agreed, to take action for enactment of legislation to carry out the draft conventions within 18 months from the close of the conference.

"I wish particularly," Mr. Roosevelt said, "to call to the attention of the Congress the draft convention (No. 51) concerning the reduction of hours of work on public works, and recommend that action be taken by the Congress on this draft convention at its earliest convenience."

$100,000 Fellowship Fund Sought for Poets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Formation of the Elinore Wylie Poetry Fellowship committee to obtain a $100,000 endowment fund for a poetry fellowship to be administered by the Academy of American Poets, was announced by Carl van Doren here yesterday.

Income from the fund, Mr. van Doren said, would be used in making awards of $5000 to American poets whose published work indicates poetic ability of a high order. The awards, he added, will be granted annually or biannually, depending on the income.

The committee was organized at the home of Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach last month, and includes many well-known poets, playwrights, novelists and editors. Mr. van Doren is chairman.

Indictments Charge Irwin With First Degree Murder

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Scarcely 10 minutes after Mrs. Ethel Kudner completed her story of the impulse which led Robert Irwin to kill her mother, her sister and a lodger last Easter Sunday, a New York County grand jury handed up three indictments today charging the eccentric sculptor with first degree murder.

New England and C. I. O.: Six Months of Action

In every large city of New England today, there is an office and an organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization. Six months ago, there was none.

To every large city, that organizer has brought activity that has ended in some cases in more equitable relations between employer and employee and in others in continuing bitterness and strife.

Six months ago, the nearest C. I. O. organizer was in New York City. Six months ago, the organization itself was just a combination of initials to most New Englanders, except as flamboyant headlines announced its progress in the steel and automotive industries of the midwest and described its novel weapon, the sit-down strike.

Comes to Boston

Then, early in January, a group of aggressive labor leaders came to Boston with promises of higher wages, shorter hours and the benevolent interest of the C. I. O. for New England workers.

They formed the New England Council of the C. I. O., took desk space at headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 864 Washington street, an old-time union that had affiliated with the C. I. O., and mapped the strategy of a big campaign.

Employees in the textile, shoe, rubber, metal, electrical and radio industries were to be urged to accept the C. I. O. as bargaining agent.

At this point, New Englanders began inquiring what the C. I. O. was all about and learned, among other things, the following:

The Committee for Industrial Organization was formed within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor and its separation was gradual.

Mass-Production Union

It was created at Washington, D. C., on Nov. 9, 1935, for the purpose of organizing the great mass-production industries, such as steel, rubber and automobiles, into vertical or industrial unions.

The vertical union puts into one organization all employees of an industry, regardless of occupation. The old horizontal or craft union takes some from all industries, uniting them according to occupation.

The C. I. O. originally was made up of seven dissatisfied unions within the A. F. of L. who felt the old organization's leaders had failed to carry out the mandate of an earlier convention to organize large industries vertically.

The C. I. O. began by merely studying the subject, then turned to actual organization of large industries independently of the A. F. of L. Its first drive was against the steel industry last summer.

When the A. F. of L. convention last October suspended ten unions that by that time had affiliated with the C. I. O., the latter began organizing other industries in earnest.

By January, when the C. I. O. came to New England, it already had entered the automobile, steel and glass plants of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Later it extended to miscellaneous small industries throughout the country, creating a complete rival to the A. F. of L.

From the beginning, the chairman of the C. I. O. has been John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which is organized industrially.

In the six months that have elapsed since the new labor alliance entered New England, a new wave of strikes and lockouts, picketing and violence has swept this industrial section, long familiar with labor-union activity.

Aided by voluminous publicity, more than usual popular sympathy, the timely validation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the vigor that comes from the novelty of its policies, the organization has made rapid strides.

The number of organizers has grown to a battalion, the amount of money spent to a modest fortune and the number of members to an army.

It is estimated there are nearly 150 paid organizers now active in the six New England states, that over a hundred thousand dollars has been spent here by the C. I. O. and as much again by manufacturers who oppose them, and that the movement has been welcomed by close to 200,000 employees who have signed membership or pledge cards.

The New England council of the C. I. O. recently opened an office at 73 Tremont Street, Boston, with a personal appointee of Mr. Lewis, Michael F. Widman, of the United Mine Workers, in charge.

After six months of this activity, questions naturally arise, such as, What has all this accomplished? Has it brought more justice to the workers? Has the union been as fair to the employer as it asks him to be toward it?

In the facts behind the news, lie the answers to these questions. In the quiet deliberations in lawyers' offices and the offices of labor conciliation boards, not in the turbulence of picket lines, these answers have been given.

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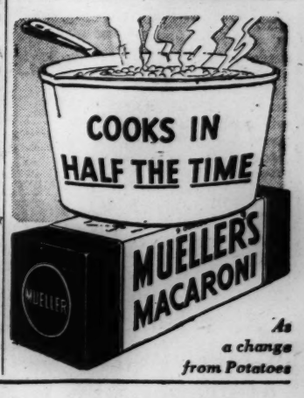

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To Students of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Certain Professors Are Touchstones

Out Across a Far-Flung Empire Casual Acquaintances Become Friends At the Magic—'You, Too, Read Greek With Blackie!'

By Harold Hobson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Does the British system of education still produce characters of the same richness of individuality as used to distinguish it in former days? Many people would answer no. First of all it might be asked what, precisely, is the educational and cultural value of those overwhelmingly individual characters whose names bespatter the records of the older universities of England and Scotland? Are they merely picturesque additions to the ancient buildings, or do they fulfill an essential part in the process of education?

Of such people abundant memories remain, handed down from generation to generation of students. There is, for example, Dr. John Owen, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, who, according to a contemporary, "had as much powder in his haire that would discharge eight cannons." There was, too, William George, also of Christ Church, who throughout his career refused to become a Master of Arts, because he wanted to remain the cleverest Bachelor in Oxford. But the most famous recent examples of university dons whose richness of individuality marked them off from other people, and impressed their memories on the imagination of all whom they met, are furnished by Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol, and John Stuart Blackie, professor of Greek at Edinburgh, who expounded the mysteries of that ancient tongue to no less a person than Sir James Barrie. The fame of Jowett has spread all over the world; the influence of the men he trained, Milner, Curzon, Spring-Rice, F. S. Boas, J. A. Spender, and dozens of others, has penetrated into every department of British life. But Blackie, too, is not forgotten. As well as anyone else he illustrates the value of an aspect of education that often slips by unnoticed in an age that clamors for examination results and the exclusive impartation of "useful" knowledge.

A Tale Much Relished

The stories told about Blackie are innumerable. Most celebrated of all, perhaps, is that which recounts how he pasted up a notice outside his lecture room to say that he would "be unable to meet his classes that afternoon." It was not long before an enterprising student had removed the letter "c" from the board. Soon afterwards the professor himself arrived, singing as usual. He immediately rubbed out the "l," and went off, booming away at his favorite song, "Green grow the rashes, O."

His popularity with the students of Edinburgh was astounding. He went to his cab after a lecture like a king on a triumphal procession, between cheering ranks of undergraduates. But he required no satellites to draw attention to his splendor. He could not walk out alone without attracting every eye. As he himself said, "When I walk along Princes Street, I go with a kingly air, my head erect, my chest expanded, my hair flowing, my plaid flying, my stick swinging."

This exuberance of temper he carried with him from the open air into the drawing-room and study. In a friendly chat with Whewell, the famous Cambridge scholar, Blackie casually observed that men like him "were as hard-hided as a rhinoceros, and utterly impenetrable to reason, nature, and common-sense." In recounting the episode, he ingenuously remarked, "I am sure I was not impertinent, only decidedly and distinctly explosive." Blackie's incisiveness and quality of zest came out even in the routine sentences which he used to set for translation into Greek at entrance examination—"Now I know for certain that the British spring-time has arrived; for the wind cuts me like a knife, and the frost hangs in icicles from my beard." And again—"Some believe in ten Homers, I in one. Nature is not so prodigal of her great poets."

More Than Meets the Eye

But what, one may ask, has all this picturesqueness and eccentricity got to do with education? The answer is that it has a great deal.

For example, in the dense Australian bush, hundreds of miles from the nearest outpost of civilization, a former Edinburgh student came upon a shingle-splitter, who immediately cried, "Man, how's old Blackie?" A tenth of a mile down the Prince Imperial Gold Mine, on the Thames Field, in New Zealand, a miner asked, "Were you under good old Blackie in Edinburgh?"

If a university education is worth anything at all, it means that its influences and memories are carried away from the lecture hall and the discussion room into the activities of after-life, into which they bring something of the amenities and graces of those three or four years of leisured culture. Men tend to think in symbols, and often enough, as in the above instances, these influences and memories are concentrated in the recollection of some outstanding individual, who becomes the representative of all that a university means. In this way men like Blackie are the instrument through which universities achieve their ends.

Humor, Agility, Unbounded Kindness

But is the supply of them running short? Men who were at Oriel any time between 1877 and 1928 will hardly think so. It was in the former year that Lancelot Ridley Phelps became a Fellow of the college of which, in 1914, he was elected Provost, a post that he retained for the next 14 years, at the end of which period in the meridian of his vigor and enthusiasm, he retired under the age-limit which now governs the Heads of Oxford colleges. Happily, his connection with Oriel by no means ceased. His black straw hat, his swallow-tail coat, and his bushy white beard, which, with his fine nose, gave him a somewhat rabbinical appearance—in his youth he had looked like a Spanish conquistador—was one of the most familiar and welcome sights of academic Oxford. In 1935, in the University Church, he officiated at the marriage of one of his old students; and he rejoiced to hear that on March 14, 1936, ten Orielenses sat down to dinner at Khartoum, when one of the courses was "Filet de Barbue Phelper."

Innumerable stories have already entered into the corpus of Oxford legend, emphasizing his leading characteristics, the gusts of hearty laughter that periodically shook his frame, his physical agility and impatience—he could never be persuaded to climb stairs less than three steps at a time—and his unbounded kindness. He did not underrate the social connections either of his school—Charterhouse—or his college; he was at home everywhere; but his generosity knew no respect of person. Half an hour before being due to preach in Oxford Cathedral he would spare time to see a provincial schoolboy who had called on him without introduction or credentials of any kind; and would remember him well enough to see that a few weeks later, after a scholarship examination, a special bursary was instituted for him. And when driving between Oxford and Thame, he would stop his cab in order to find out from a passing tramp whether the conditions in the neighboring workhouses—for on this aspect of public business he was an authority—were tolerable. Over and over again in its history Oxford has produced men like this Reverend Doctor — he became an honorary D. C. L.—whom everyone that knew him regarded with affection; and in doing so it fulfils one of its most valuable functions as a university.

Newsboys—Exploring Words

Agassiz Forum Finds It a Fruitful Pastime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What's the difference between a figure and a number? Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, with a twinkle in her eye, asked the question at the tea table, and Mr. Agassiz smiled knowingly, probably suspecting a catch. The cultivated guest sitting near him devoted himself to buttered toast. That there was a distinct difference in meaning Mrs. Agassiz knew, for she and her young friends at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Boston, Mass., had thoroughly discussed this difference. And one of the boys had been so charmed with the distinction that he had collected five contributions of one penny each, changed that into a nickel and telephoned to one of the trustees to find out if she knew it.

Adventures of discovery in the enthralling realm of words have captured the imagination of a score of lads in their teens who gather around a long table every Thursday evening and launch their fancy for parts before unknown. As a vocabulary builder the enterprise has been a marked success, according to Harry Blake Taplin, executive secretary of the Foundation. There is no rigidly charted course. When a boy thinks of a word which has puzzled him in his reading of the news, he brings it up at the gathering of the Agassiz Forum, as the Thursday evening group has named itself. Definitions are offered, and papers are written by those who have the leisure, and Mrs. Agassiz, who always presides, leads the conversation upward and outward, from the actual meaning of the word, as the boys find it in the new Standard Dictionary she has given them, to the subtler connotations and to associated ideas.

Never Much School Time For Many of Them

As she usually suggests a few words in advance of a meeting, the eager discoverers have an opportunity to study and write about them, to search for interesting examples of their use. Learning new words becomes a game to them, but they do not lose sight of the serious nature of their pastime. Newsboys and young men who have progressed from selling papers into other trades have no time to waste. They have had to use their hours intelligently since childhood. There have been no long, sunny playtimes after school for them. For many of them there has not been much school time, except at night, after a hard day's work.

They are boys with ambition and a love of learning. School was never a "chore," but a great opportunity which they were not always in a position to grasp. Fathers earned nothing, or not enough. There were younger children. There was little food. They could obtain their street trader's license when they were 12, and the hours after school must be spent on the corners of busy thoroughfares, selling papers or shining shoes. They appreciate the educational and social facilities of that wonderful institution provided for them by Harry E. Burroughs, once himself an immigrant newsboy in Boston's streets.

Appreciative Lads

They appreciate the deep understanding of those who realize that since they must, if they are to obtain the standard amount of education, employ for that purpose hours which more fortunate young people can spend in play, a little fun while they are learning cannot come amiss. The enthusiasm for the new word course was expressed by one young man of 18 who told me how some of the younger boys had incidentally overcome their bashfulness at speaking before others. Even the small ones, he said, would, after attending a few of the meetings, get up without self-consciousness and frame their definition of a word, or ask questions about it. What seemed to appeal to him especially was the freedom of thought which Mrs. Agassiz allowed. "She doesn't say we're wrong," he said, "just because we don't just give the dictionary definition."

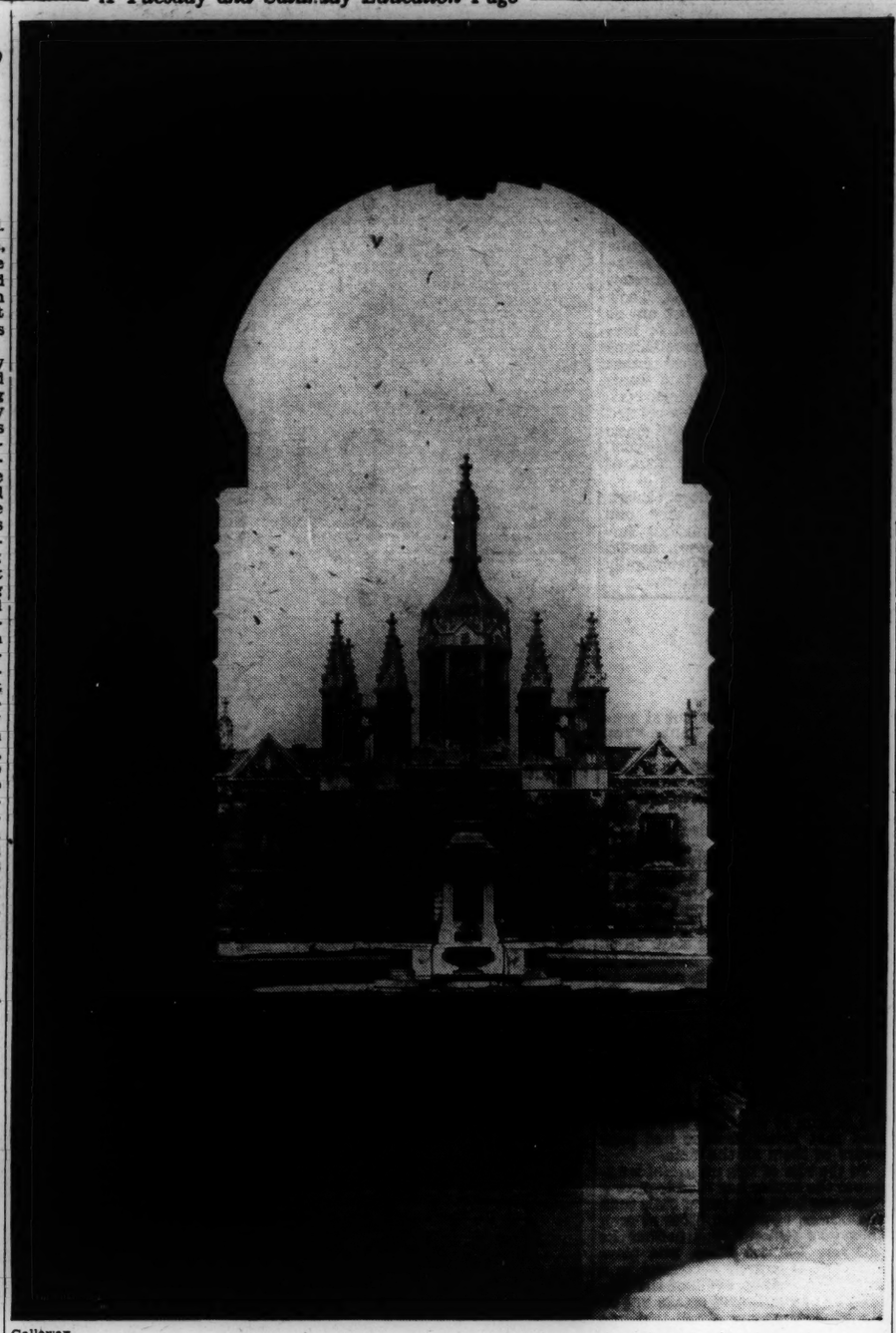
He told me how they developed from the word "labor" the idea that labor with a little thought assumes the dignity of "work," and that work, plus the loving consideration of one's fellow man, becomes "service." From a discussion of the word "power" they arrived at a classification of terms such as "world power" and "naval power" and "force," which led them to a sober consideration of the cause and cure of war. An article by the Marquis of Lothian from a current issue of a daily newspaper was selected for preparatory reading on the last-named subject. From these word "round-tables" during the past month have sprung conversations concerning the Supreme Court situation and the recent labor decision in the United States.

Write for Their Own Monthly

Many of the members of the Forum wish to improve their writing. A few of them are regular contributors to their publication, "The Boston Newsboy." Louis Meriano, who gave me a glowing account of the results of the Forum word meetings, declared there was a great improvement in the boys' vocabularies. The latest edition of the monthly "Newsboy," I notice, contains a column and a quarter by him on "Foundation" work extension. While the subject of war, which was recently a Forum topic, is vigorously dealt with in an article by Charles Starratt, a member of the editorial board of the paper. Foundation politics has also received a fillip, with four members of the Forum running for city councilor, and one for mayor of the organization. Public speaking appears to have become easier than it was before.

Wisdom, knowledge and understanding, I believe, were the last words to be presented for study. That Mrs. Agassiz chooses to spend her Thursday evenings exploring words with them has greatly impressed one young member of the Forum, who says he knows she must have many, many invitations to spend her time elsewhere. Her answer to that statement is a smile, without words.

PEARL STRACHAN



Galloway

A View of King's College, Cambridge, England

One of the many colleges forming the Cambridge University group. This view is looking east into the court from the Fellows' Building, showing the fountain (topped by a statue of Henry VI, the foundery. King's is closely connected with Eton, for Henry VI founded both and saw to it that special privileges were granted to Eton scholars. Most of these, however, have been given up in more recent times.

Cambridge, in addition to priceless historic and literary associations, has much that endears it to the visitor; and among scenes unforgettable is the gothic beauty of King's College Chapel reared up beyond an amazingly smooth green stretch of lawn. Within the Chapel, if one is fortunate in the time chosen, is heard such singing and such organ music as ever afterwards is associated with the ethereal fan-vaulted roof, the high, upward-reaching loveliness of the nave, the rich stain of multicolored windows.

"But Cambridge for the writer of this brief piece, as perhaps for many another, is treasured in scenes along "The Backs." Queen's Road is the official name of the region which reveals the backs of the colleges, and the river itself, providing satisfying glimpses of towers and cornices, is spanned by a multitude of little bridges. Tucked away among our personal record of happy hours spent in this old university town, we find this paragraph:

"The crowning beauty of our experience at Cambridge was captured in our sunset punts on the Cam along The Backs . . . the sun setting in golden clouds, the river reflecting the green banks, dripping willows, colorful gardens and gray buildings . . . the punters standing up and passing delightful collegetalk across to one another, so picturesque and jolly. All was peaceful, quiet, beautiful. as we glided under the many bridges, dipping our paddles into the shining water, and identifying with glad recognition the various colleges we passed." M. J. T.

More Readers in South America

Demand for Printed Word Grows as Education Spreads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

There is a publishing boom in South America today. The printed word is at a premium. Everywhere—in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru—there is the same story of publishing houses — "casas editoriales"—in formation and newspapers and magazines launched into circulation. More than one hundred new periodicals have been introduced to Spanish-language readers during the past three years on this continent. These have not supplanted old publications, but are new periodicals for new readers. It is the market that is expanding.

The explanation is that the primary schools of South America—the whole of Latin America for that matter—have accelerated their pace of turning out boys and girls who are able and eager to read. Conditions are similar to those of the United States and Great Britain toward the end of the last century, when the fruits of compulsory and popular education were seen in the publishing world. South American schools are just beginning to produce newspaper and book readers en masse, as their compulsory education laws, although legally enacted many years ago, were not thoroughly enforced until after the World War.

It is too early to judge the tastes of this growing army of readers. All that can be attested is their avidity. There is a widespread demand for the printed word in any form so long as it is not too expensive for the town and country boys and girls who are introducing publications into their lower class homes for the first time. Tabloid promoters, of course, have commenced profit-making, though there is an equal if not greater demand for popular science and news review publications. But the greatest interest of all appears to be in international politics—explained in simple language and profusely illustrated with maps and diagrams for those in the early stages of printed knowledge.

Cannot Keep Up With the Demand

Foreign and national capitalists quickly appreciated their opportunity in the publications field. It is estimated that $70,000,000 has been invested in new publication enterprises south of Panama in the last three years. This expansion, however, has lagged far behind the demand. The book and magazine publishers, especially, complain that foreign manufacturers are months behind in the supply of composing and printing machinery, imports of which have lately reached a new record level. During the past year Argentine and Chilean publishers have formed several continental syndicates for the printing and distribution of series of new magazines, many with a feminine appeal.

The new mass of South American readers is being produced at an interesting period of scientific development. The airplane, radio and talking picture operate in their favor. The newspaper, for instance, is more up-to-the-minute and instructive to them than it was for their counterparts a generation ago. The swift and dramatic way in which the world's political kaleidoscope revolves today also helps them in their geography. Sales of globe and sheet maps, incidentally, have increased one thousand per cent in five years. There is an increasing volume of syndicated literary and pictorial services, foreign and inter-American news, comic strips and every kind of printed feature. The newspaper education of the South American masses is in process.

Newspapers Will Have Increasing Influence

The writer and especially the newspaperman is conscious of his increasing influence as this readers' gallery increases by hundreds of thousands every year. Within the past twelve months the first authors', journalists', and other writers' congresses have been held on the southern continent. To the journalists' credit it can be said that they have been concerned first with the opportunities for good which the spread of education has presented them and with insistence that neither dictatorial government nor any form of censorship shall retard the formation of an intellectual democracy. But this expansion and prosperity of the publishing world has also enabled them to win better working conditions and higher remuneration. National chains of newspapers and continental combines have facilitated the marketing of more South American literature.

From "Mathematics for the Million," by Lancelot Hogben, Illustrated by J.F. Horrabin

Mathematics for the Million

Probably you have often wondered how high your favorite cliff on the beach is. But did you ever realize that the grateful shadow it casts about your shoulders might be the means of measuring that very cliff, whose top you couldn't possibly reach even with a friendly boost?

All you have to do is put a stick in the sand and sit around until the length of the shadow is the same as the stick. You can then measure the shadow of the cliff and this will give you the height—the principle being that when the sun is at 45° above the horizon (or 45° from the zenith), sunbeam, cliff and shadow, or sunbeam, shadow and any upright object form an isosceles right-angled triangle. Need one remind you that in an isosceles triangle the two sides are equal?

If, however, you don't think you care enough about the height of that particular cliff to sit around waiting to catch the shadow at the moment when it is the same as the height, then you may be pleased to learn that there is a way to do the same thing when the sun's rays are at any angle. Lancelot's Hogben's "Mathematics for the Million," page 147 ff., describes exactly how to do it—and gives many other equally understandable examples of practical mathematics. We are glad to inform you that this book, which was reviewed on the Education Page on Dec. 22, 1936, after its publication in London, is now published by W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, and the price is $3.75.

Scotland Holiday

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is seldom that we can include word from Scotland. Today we invite a guest to our speakers' table. If you all will look up on the map the delicious names she mentions here, you can give yourself quite a trip.—Chairman.

Can You Pronounce Them All?

Scotland

Dear Friends:

I have been so impressed with the letter from Yorkshire, England, addressed to "Round Tablers," in the Monitor of May 18, that I feel I must write to say how much I agree with his plea for international correspondence. Our Monitor is an "International Daily Newspaper," and how fitting it would be if through its columns "people of like ideals and cultures and thought" can be put in touch with one another.

I have for years enjoyed the "Mail Baggers," and now enjoy the "Round Tablers," but being "over thirty" I must now come as a guest. So far as I have noted, there have been no letters from Scotland, and perhaps some of your readers would like to know a little about our beautiful country.

Some time ago, I had a wonderful holiday sailing among the islands of the west of Scotland. We were on a boat which carried both passengers and cargo. We sailed from Glasgow down the Clyde, round the Mull of Kintyre and our first port of call was Port Ascaig in Islay. Then to Oban with its beautiful bay. We had a few hours ashore there, while the unloading and loading of cargo was going on, and during the night we called at Tobermory, Mull, and the islands of Tiree and Coll. On a beautiful Sunday morning we approached the Isle of Skye, and had a marvelous view of the famous Coolin Hills. The colors on those hills have to be seen to be believed.

We called in at the Island of Soy, lying off the south part of Skye, and the men came out in small boats to collect their mail and packages. We then proceeded to Carbost on Loch Harport, which was very beautiful. Next day we sailed up to Dunvegan, and saw Dunvegan Castle, Skye, which is the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland. It dates back to about 900, and has wonderfully thick walls, built on the edge of a cliff, complete with dungeons. There are many legends and stories told of the MacLeods and Dunvegan Castle.

Leaving Skye, we crossed the Little Minch to Loch Maddy, North Uist, which is a favorite resort of fishers. We made quite a few calls on our way to Barra in the Outer Hebrides, going up many Lochs which looked like miniature fjords—Lochs Eport, Uskevagh, Skiport, Eynort, Boisdale, and so to Castlebay on the Island of Barra, South Uist. This was an unforgettable experience, and at many of the ports of call the islanders came aboard with bales of their famous Harris tweed for sale. They spin the wool from the sheep and weave the tweed in their own homes.

By this time we had quite a few cows, horses, sheep, etc., on board, and at Tiree on the way home we spent about an hour watching a reluctant pig being coaxed aboard. We again called at Oban, and so back to Glasgow.

(Miss) J. M.

Prejudice Is Ignorance

New South Wales, Aust.

Dear Chairman:

It is with interest that I have read for some time past the letters appearing in the Round Table and so much pleasure have I derived therefrom that I felt it was about time I expressed same, hence this letter.

At the present time when so many people are talking war, rearmament and the like, it is a grand idea to get the "other fellow's" views, his customs and interests, for unfortunately so much prejudice is based simply on ignorance.

By the address you will see that I hail from New South Wales. Although not being born in Australia (Ireland being my birthplace) I have a great love for this sunny land of my adoption. Surrounded as Sydney is by so many surfing beaches, summer time, or as much of it as possible, is spent out of doors, surfing, swimming and sun basking.

At Easter time in Sydney the Royal Agricultural Society hold their annual show, which is on a very large scale, the attendance for one day alone being 214,000. This show consists of agriculture, machinery, primary products, cattle, horses, dogs, and the like. Farmers from all over the state send in entries and the competition is very keen. The grand parade is really a magnificent sight, all the champion cattle and horses participating in it. The ring events are very popular and consist of high jumping, steer throwing, cattle drafting and trotting. The trick riding of a little American girl (Miss Alice Van) this year was greatly appreciated.

(Miss) R. N.

People the Same Everywhere

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

I want to thank you and the Monitor for making possible the many friendships I now enjoy. I correspond with friends in four countries beside the United States, and I have friends in four different states.

Making friends individually is the first step in making friends between nations. If everyone could read the letters I receive, filled with love, encouragement, good will and international citizenship, there would be an end of wars and quarrels. Some day I hope to have a friend in every country of the world. Can't you see us holding hands around the world? If everyone would do so, how tight the bonds of friendship would be, shutting out all unfriendliness. I have so often looked for letters from Holland, France, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, etc., but never have seen any. Where are you, friends? The rest of the world is calling.

I find that the world over, people are much the same. We are all interested in the same things—families, friends, music (and by the way, you should hear our orioles and robins sing when I play the piano), politics, and all the good things of life.

Please, Round Tablers, answer the call of our Chairman. Don't lose the Round Table.

(Mrs.) W. B.

Leaving out the Round Table one week was evidently a good idea. Several of you who have never written and some of you who have written only once or twice sent us some very interesting letters. We feel it perhaps emphasized a point we shall continue to affirm—namely, that this is your column, and its appearance depends on you—all of you.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Expounding Pianists

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"The first part, expressing a passionate love, is at the same time plunged in hopeless sorrow. A leaden robe must hang over it all, something which hinders us from free and forceful movement. Here is a sorrow so intense that it turns and consumes itself. Compare this with a moral tempest that does not break . . ." "In the initial theme I see a sort of wide plain, with a pale river wending a sluggish and melancholy course, while overhead the moon shines—an ancient, ruined city perched amid barren crags—a shuddering sensation—a sense of mystery." These two passages picked at random, do not, as might be supposed, describe the reactions of a romantic woman novelist of the old school, listening to music. They are descriptions of the first movement of Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata and Weber's sonata in A flat, taken from Alfred Cortot's "Studies in Musical Interpretation," set down by his pupil, Jeanne Thieffry, and translated by Robert Jaques (London: Harrap 10.6d. net). And Cortot, who commends the book in a Foreword, is, as everybody knows, one of the most distinguished of contemporary pianists. Mlle. Thieffry tells us that twenty-six nations supply the five hundred students of the École Normale de Musique.

* * *

Here we are faced by an odd phenomenon: a school of pianists that deliberately chooses to train itself to think of music in terms of the literary and the visual. Apparently analytical notes are written and examined before a composition is played in class and when, apropos of Franck's "Variations symphoniques," an unfortunate pupil wrote that "it is a weakness in musicians to write or speak of music as an untranslatable language," he (or she) was descended on heavily. (In English the words between the quotation marks convey the opposite of what the pupil meant—that music cannot be translated.)

As will be seen, the meaning was clear enough to Cortot. He (or she) was told severely: "You have the right to think so, but it was also the right of all the great musicians since Bach, including Schumann and Liszt (without counting more recent composers), to think the contrary. Far from reproaching them for it, we should, it seems to me, be grateful to them for having enlightened us as to their intentions. . . . If you recoil at the mere thought of a commentary, as you seem to suggest in your first lines, you should have brought me one of those analyses—theme A, theme B, etc.—made by vivisectors and anatomists. . . ." That which counts in art, the prostrate pupil is informed, is "feeling" not "formalism": "If we wish to see nothing in a work but its notes and its form let us make a museum specimen of it." To all of which—there was much more in the same key—a less flattened student might have muttered to himself: "And perhaps a glass case is also the best abode for such an antiquated muddled musical aesthetic."

* * *

Actually this approach to music is a relic of the Romantic school of the nineteenth century. We find one of the greatest of Cortot's forerunners, Anton Rubinstein, writing in his "Conversation on Music." "Is it possible that the interpreter does not feel the necessity of representing to his hearer—a field flower caught by a gust of the wind, a caressing of the flower by the wind; the resistance of the flower, the stormy struggle of the wind; the entreaty of the flower, which at last lies broken there; and paraphrased, the field-flower, a rustic maiden—the wind a knight; and so almost in every instrumental composition."

This is in "interpretation" of or "commentary" on Chopin's Ballade in F major, No. 2. Curiously enough, Rubinstein has just been explaining to Madame von ——, his imaginary visitor, why instrumental music is on a higher level than vocal music. He then proceeds, as Cortot does, to reduce instrumental music to words and pictures in exactly the same way and for precisely the same reasons—it is interesting, by the way, to compare their "interpretations" of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81: "Les Adieux." For both, unless the player conceives some literary program or picture—the alleged "meaning" of the composer—a musical work is destitute of "emotion," or as Cortot puts it, the factor of "feeling." Thus all music becomes program-music.

When Cortot's pupil hinted that music is an untranslatable language he saw more clearly than his master. As Sir Walford Davies says, it is obviously true that music is not a language that communicates facts which are subjects of thought. We should all have to agree that certain facts and objects were inevitably associated with certain sounds before even the greatest player could convey to us, say, that he was going down to Brighton to spend the week-end with his relatives.

This program, by the way, would fit Beethoven's "Les Adieux" Sonata just as well as the "interpretations" of Rubinstein and Cortot. Music, literature, and pictorial art, while springing from the common fundamentals of form, rhythm, and color, are really incommensurable. Their "time-areas" and "relations" are as different as their material or medium. Analogies and parallelisms exist of course, but a musical phrase can never be translated into words or put down on the painter's canvas. As Sir Walford Davies pointed out in his "Pursuit of Music," music belongs to a different "dimension"—it has its own "field" or "area of time."

Great players are at liberty to use any means by which they can stimulate their own musical imagination. Pupils, however, should not be encouraged systematically to make a means an end.

Breaking the Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the haphazard business of theatrical production actors who have been out of employment for half a year may suddenly be asked to appear in different plays the same week. Periodically a rush of pieces all dealing with identical subjects reach the stage at approximately the same moment. Some little time ago it seemed that every play put on in London was a detective thriller. Now the fashion has changed. Several dramas recently presented have occupied themselves with the problems raised by kicking over the moral traces.

The majority of such pieces are worthless enough, shallow farces, or would-be smart comedies that have no relation whatever to satisfactory values. In this kind must be included "Yes, My Darling Daughter," which has been adapted from the American play by Mr. Rodney Ackland, and is to be seen at the St. James's. A young couple, the girl being an Oxford graduate, decide to spend the week-end together, and the girl's mother is unable to do anything in the matter because she, too, has heard the chimes at midnight in her youth. There is no reason whatever for the escapade, since both parties to it intend to get married, and the marriage could have been celebrated at once. No evidence of solid thought can be discerned behind the play's flimsy façade of unamusing dialogue, and it is sad indeed to find a theater of the St. James's deservedly high reputation, and players of the caliber of Dame Sybil Thorndike, Miss Margaret Bannerman, Miss Jessica Tandy, and Mr. Leon Quartermaine engaged in bombarding a lethargic audience with such sorry stuff.

It would not be just thus shortly to dismiss Mr. Somerset Maugham's "The Constant Wife" at the Globe or Mr. Lionel Brown's "To Have And to Hold" at the Haymarket. Neither accepts conventional moral values, and neither succeeds in giving acceptable reasons for their discarding. To say this is perhaps necessary, but is not in itself sufficient. The same remark could be made of Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which was in its day, and still remains in its kind a masterpiece.

"The Constant Wife" is not a masterpiece, but it has certain theatrical qualities which it is a great pleasure to see displayed upon the stage, especially at a time when the dramatic standard of the London theaters is depressingly low.

In the chief rôle the American actress, Miss Ruth Chatterton, gives an amusing and adroit performance, and Mr. Cecil Parker as the husband is very fine.

"To Have And to Hold," at the Haymarket, aims neither at smartness, wit, nor cleverness, but at genuine emotional values. Unlike "Yes, My Darling Daughter" and "The Constant Wife," it is a play of strong melodramatic situations. The hero, Brian Harding, was incapacitated in a riding accident at the very moment when his wife was about to tell him she was going to run away with his cousin. These latter characters, June Harding and Max Harding, are played by Miss Marie Ney and Mr. Hartley Power. Naturally their lips are sealed by this unfortunate incident, and Max Harding stays on at his cousin's request to help him in the management of his estate. All might have proceeded smoothly had not Max Harding's daughter, from whom he has been separated for many years by a divorce, turned up, and perceived the true emotional relationship between June and her father. But when this young lady (Miss Dorothy Hyson) blurted out her version of the facts, she discovered that Brian Harding had been aware of them all the time.

In the rôle of this masterful landowner the author has tried to draw a character built on a larger scale than the others, above the prick of such things as jealousy, but neither he nor Mr. Kenneth Kent, who plays the part, is entirely successful in a very difficult task. Some of the machinery of the drama creaks but on the whole the story is well-told, and it has one or two moments of real impressiveness.

H. H.

'Hamlet' Acted at Elsinore Castle

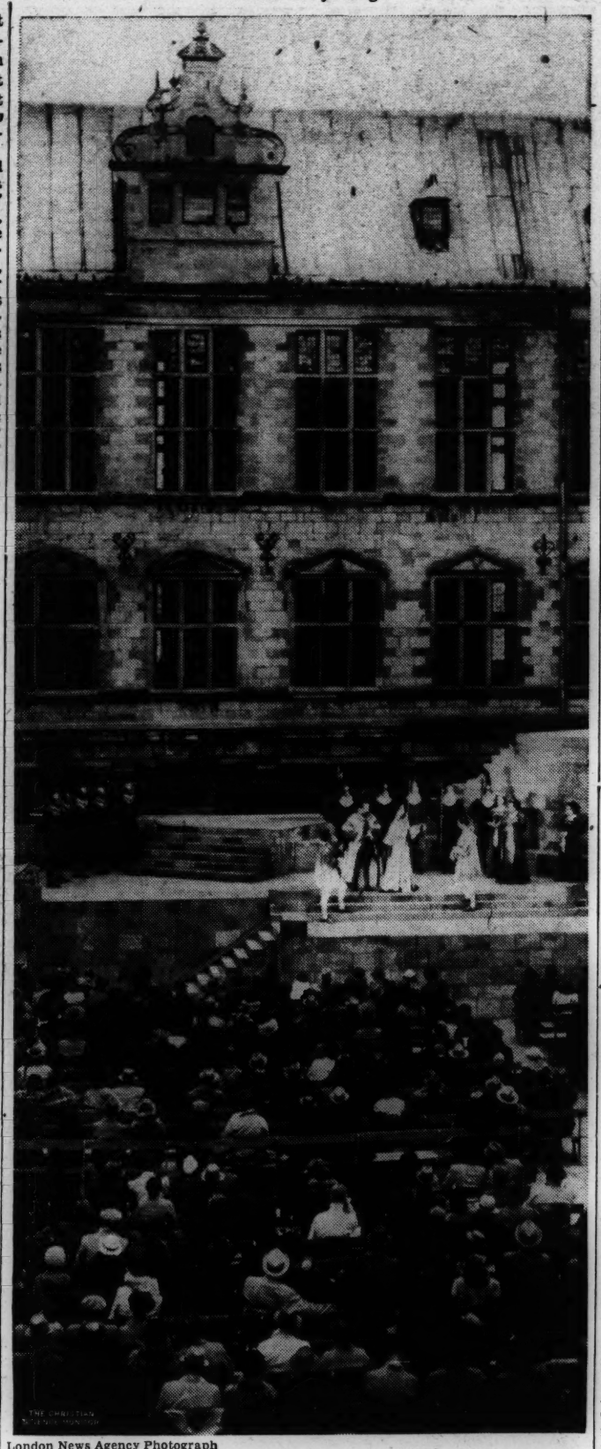
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsinore, Denmark

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, returned to his legendary ancient home when the Old Vic Company of London played Shakespeare's tragedy under the gray walls of Kronborg Castle. Fifteen years ago Miss Lillian Bayliss of the Old Vic first proposed a performance of "Hamlet" at Elsinore. It was made possible this year through the cooperation of her company, the Danish Tourist Bureau and the municipality of Elsinore.

The first performance was seen by an audience of 1800. Mr. Laurence Olivier acted Hamlet to great appreciation.

When Frederick II of Denmark rebuilt the castle in the sixteenth century he invited a British company to perform in the Knights' Hall of the castle. It is known that William Kempe, later comedian to Shakespeare's own company, was one of the players invited to Kronborg.



London News Agency Photograph

Stage and Central Portion of Audience of 1800 at Old Vic. (London) Company's Performance of "Hamlet" in the Courtyard of Kronborg Castle, Elsinore, Denmark

Modernizing the Puppets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Our old friend Punch, the "King of the Marionettes," as he has been called, is coming into his own again. Not, indeed, only Punch himself, but the whole retinue of tiny mummers of which he is the overlord—glove puppets, which are his own especial clan, sleeve puppets, marionettes on strings, shadow figures, figures on slides, and several quite new strollers on the boards of the miniature theater—are coming into public favor and renown.

Sitting in a room at the headquarters of the British Puppet and Model Theater Guild, I heard about this revival in the art and practice of puppetry from Mr. Seymour Marks, the honorary secretary of the guild. On every hand were the signs and wonders of this mimic world of which the guild is a center. The walls were festooned with brightly clad marionettes, hanging from the picture rail by their seven, or sometimes nine strings. Model theaters stood here and there, complete down to trap doors and flies, and a lighting set. From every side masks and faces of papier-mâché fixed upon me their grave, winsome, or gargoylish stares.

The guild, which has been in existence for 11 years, has lately increased its membership to 600. Many of these members are units, as distinct from individuals, and consist of schools, colleges, and small circles of devoted puppeteers. Among them, also, are several professional showmen—such as Mr. Walter Wilkinson, whose travels with his puppets throughout the British Isles are well known to the general public through his books. It is in the schools that the guild is doing its best work. There they find that puppetry provides wide scope for craft work, in connection with the fashioning of figures and model stages.

The movement, as Mr. Marks points out, is not a mere matter of reviving an ancient and historic tradition; it is largely a fresh and unexplored art that is being experimented with. The tradition is there, of course; but it was hampered, at the time when this revival began a few years ago, by a clutter of outworn conventions. The puppets themselves, the theaters, the type and material of the acts, were all confined within the narrow bounds of fixed usage, and were out of touch with the modern outlook. The guild is seeking to change all that, to stimulate experiment in every direction, to render the miniature stage in a degree as elastic, as vital, and as significant as the theater proper—and here the schools are among its most enthusiastic allies.

* * *

The children specialize mostly in glove puppets; for these are easier to make, and to operate, and require a booth that is far less elaborate than the marionette stage. Nevertheless, skillfully produced, they are expressive and in the person of Punch, they have stirred the imagination of the English people more than any other form of puppet. They do not compete with the marionettes in realism or verisimilitude; but if their action is less spectacular, it is swifter, and more decisive. With them dialogue and character are of first importance. Moreover, the glove puppet booth, like the Elizabethan stage, is so simple that it can adapt itself to any demands.

There has been a great deal of experimenting with the construction and material of marionette figures. Those in use vary from the fantastic, oddly rakish, paper puppets designed by Mrs. Margaret Hoyland, to the little figures on ball-bearings, worked by electromagnets beneath the stage, invented by Mr. Cecil Brinton.

The puppet, even in the hardest times, has kept a theater or a booth open somewhere, since the day when he first made his bow. Nobody knows when that was! Herodotus tells us that the origin of puppets on wires is of the greatest antiquity. Aristotle thinks they were brought to Greece from Egypt; and there are traces of a shadow show in China as far back as 400 B. C.

* * *

In the fifteenth century they seem to have become the peculiar property of the gypsies, who, such was their skill, were often apprehended after a performance, and punished as sorcerers. It was, however, with the entrance of Punch, or rather of Policinelle, in France, that the miniature theater began to attract large audiences, and to rise above the level of a raree show. Policinelle was originally an adaptation by the French legitimate stage of one of the stock characters of the Italian impromptu theater, or "Commedia dell' Arte"; but somewhere about the year 1630, he passed from the trestles of the regular stage to the puppet booth. A hundred years later Policinelle was laughing and mocking to greater effect than ever; and the marionette theater, under Laplace, was drawing all Paris, and emptying the Royal theaters. Meantime, he had crossed the channel, probably in the wake of the Merrie Monarch, and had become the Punch we know.

Not that he changed his character; for he is the same everywhere. Everywhere, as M. Charles Magin says: "He is the good sense of the people, he is the alert sally, he is laughter irrepressible," and "he shall laugh and sing and whistle, as long as there are . . . follies and eccentricities in the world."

The close of the nineteenth century saw the turning of a glorious page in puppet history, on which are inscribed many famous names. Among them is Clowes, who was "commanded" to give a performance by Ellen Terry and Sir Henry Irving.

There are masters today whose virtuosity is probably equal to that of Clowes—such men as Signor Podrecca of Italy, Herr Paul Brann of Germany, and the Englishman, Mr. William Simmonds. Their performances do not sound quite as alluring on the program, as those of Clowes, but they are, in one respect at least, more important. For Clowes was the end of an epoch, and left little of his own for men to work on; while these others are experimenting with ideas and methods that may well prove the seeds of a new and vigorous growth.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Faun Marionette by William Simmonds

Museum of Modern Art Summer Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Museum of Modern Art moved out of its old quarters on Fifty-third Street last week, preparatory to the demolition of the structure and the erection of a new museum which it is expected to occupy about the fall of 1938. In the meantime, there has been no cessation of its activities, and a large Summer Exhibition of modern art has sprung up in the new temporary galleries the museum has taken over in Rockefeller Center. These are situated at 14 West Forty-ninth Street, on the sub-street level, and may be entered from the building or from the underground concourse connecting it with several other units of the center. It is a typical Museum of Modern Art summer exhibition that has been arranged, which is to say an extremely varied one—rather more a series of individual shows of different types of art than a single, homogeneous display.

One large gallery is devoted to French nineteenth-century paintings by Van Gogh, Cézanne, Seurat, Gauguin and others of the same school. Another shows French paintings of recent schools, including those of abstraction and surrealism, a third is devoted to contemporary American paintings, and American folk art, while a fourth shows recent modern architecture, in plans, models and photographs. Still another gallery houses an historical display of motion picture "stills" from the collections of the museum's Film Library, which was established about two years ago. Modern European and American sculptures also are shown, arranged in groups throughout the exhibition.

Summarizing much of all the museum stands for in art developments of the past fifty years, it is an excellent show for the summer visitor, and the air-cooled rooms add greatly to one's capacity to enjoy it. The favorites for many will be, of course, the Lillie P. Bliss collection, supplemented by comparable loans from several private collections. The former has been shown many times before, but the fact that these pictures are irregularly exhibited at the museum, causes their re-appearance always to be greeted with enthusiasm. Such outstanding important features as Cézanne's large "Still Life With Apples," and "Man in Blue Cap," Gauguin's "The Moon and the Earth," and Picasso's "Woman in White" have been hung for the show, in a group which contains Van Gogh's noted portrait "L'Arlesienne," from the Samuel A. Lewisohn Collection, and "Provencal Landscape," a serene blue-and-yellow landscape, which Marshall Field has lent for the first time here. Another favorite of the museum's followers is Seurat's "Sunday on the Grande-Jatte," lent by Adolph Lewisohn.

Twenty or so pictures by contemporary American artists from the permanent collection of the museum have been hung in the display, representing mainly the group of paintings and watercolors given by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., some of which were shown in installments in the summer show last year. There may be seen, for instance a strong gouache by Charles Burchfield, Edward Hopper's cleanly painted "Factory, Gloucester," Charles Sheeler's smooth "American Landscape," and Georgia O'Keeffe's "Petunia and Coleus Leaf."

Selections of paintings and sculpture exhibited previously in large displays at the museum such as the shows of cubism and abstract art, and surrealist art last season, also may be seen in the exhibition.

A number of distinguished loans of modern paintings by private collectors are included in the show with the works of the permanent collection. T. Catesby Jones has lent a Matisse "Woman With Bouquet" and Adelaide M. De Groot a Soutine "Portrait of a Woman," while a charming small Rousseau flower piece has been lent by William S. Paley, along with his Degas, "In the Garden," a sensitive and appealing design in pastels, viewed at a perspective which brings the figures into subtle harmony with the background.

J. C. B.

The revised schedule of plays to be presented at the forthcoming Mohawk Drama Festival on Union College campus, Schenectady, has been announced by Charles Coburn, director, as follows: "Twelfth Night," by Shakespeare, July 6-10; "The Farmer Takes a Wife," by Frank Elser and Marc Connelly; July 13-17; "T Beaux' Stratagem," by George Farquhar, July 20-24; "The Devil's Disciple," by Bernard Shaw; July 27-31; "The Palace of Truth," by W. S. Gilbert, Aug. 3-7; "The Bourgeois Gentleman," by Molière, Aug. 10-14. Evening performances will be given outdoors, matinées on Thursdays in the Festival Indoor Theater. Players are to include Kay Strozzi, Selena Royle, James Kirkwood, Nance O'Neil and Frances Starr. Seven Sunday evening programs are to be given, starting with Walter Hampden, and followed by Phyllis Marmein and Mary Hutchinson in dance recital, and lectures by Mrs. John W. Alexander, Barrett H. Clark, John Anderson, Sheldon Cheney and Mr. Coburn.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

A Photographic Galaxy

My Best Photograph and Why. Compiled by G. Herbert Taylor. New York: Dodge. $3.

Those who have longed to know what the first-rate camera workers had in mind, when they made those prints which set their work apart from that of the general run of photographers, now have a chance to learn a good deal about the approach to a pictorial problem. Here we have 40 of the top flight explaining what they were after.

Anton Bruehl in his picture of two Mexican peasants seen from above was interested in the characteristic design and position of their hats, chiefly as indicating something of the life of his subjects, taken together with their listless pose. Margaret Bourke-White, in her up-slanting shot of the funnels and structural network of a Ford blast furnace, sought something expressive of the drama of a huge industry, and in her quest found herself in a precarious perch with a smashed ground glass in her view camera. She waved a fragment of the glass around under the focusing cloth to find the borders of her composition, stopped the lens down to f64 and gave it a fifth of a second exposure.

Frederick Bradley secured a handsome "Seascape in Fog" by being ready for a chance break of the sun through a bank of mist. Like numerous other capable camera workers, Mr. Bradley recommends that the photographer go in for some measure of preliminary art study. The flexibility of the view camera is illustrated by the photograph "Hands," made by Will Connell, for he could make use of the convertible lens combination and use the 16-inch element of his 4x5 equipment. The print achieves simplicity, which was Mr. Connell's aim. A sure sign of inexperience, he says, is the dragging in of extraneous materials. One needs to learn what to leave out. Mr. Connell studies painting as a means of bettering his composition in color photography. Emelie Danielson details the dozens of factors which she had to reconcile in her portrait of a room.

* * *

Ivan Dmitri offers a souvenir of his trans-Andean flight, made from a plane with a miniature camera while going 150 miles an hour at 14,000 feet, with an ultra-violet filter to correct the haze, resulting in a picture with patterns and lines in relation along a snowy ridge. Grancel Fitz explains how he produced a synthetic undersea vista. Toni Frissell tells how she kept five girls jumping off a golf green all the afternoon before she secured the desired shot that had them all in the air at the same moment, and smiling, and so won the approval of an advertising client. The golf players were not pleased.

Arnold Genthe contributes his portrait of Eleanora Duse, the first photograph taken in 25 years that had satisfied her. Much to her pleasure he told her she could walk about her hotel room and not know when the picture was taken, thanks to the photographer's equipment of fast lens and flood light.

Laura Gilpin supplies a portrait of Navaho Woman and Child, a long indoor exposure that is filled with character. Samuel H. Gottscho has an interior that reminds one of Vermeer's lighting effects. Gray-O'Reilly includes a bathing picture made on a steamship sun deck that is an amazing ensemble of controlled and heightened achievement possible only with the patient use of models, or of passengers willing to serve the ends desired by the photographer.

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Paul Hesse describes how he managed to photograph two elderly women travelers without their knowledge, apologizing to them afterward. Eugene Hutchinson's portrait of Rupert Brooke, made while the poet was visiting Chicago in 1914, has been in demand all over the world. It was made with the subject chatting informally beside a window. Leigh Irwin's all-white photograph of satin and lilies shows what lighting and rhythmic arrangement can do with a difficult subject.

William M. Rittase includes his picture of a country boy fishing beneath a weeping willow, his dog looking on, a print so widely liked that it has appeared in 15 different publications and has been hung in English and American salons.

E. C. S.

Stadium Concert Season Opens

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Weather may be a forbidden subject in polite conversation, but it holds despotic sway over music in the open. The twentieth season of Stadium Concerts at the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York began under the most favorable of weather conditions. In fact, the conditions on the opening night, June 23, and the following night, June 24, may without exaggeration be described as ideal. Atmospherically there was every imaginable reason why the public should crowd to entertainment in the open and no conceivable impediment to keep people away. Consequently observers interested in the popular reaction to these concerts, be it social, be it artistic, had an uncommon opportunity to draw unhampered conclusions.

The cold arithmetic of the matter is this—the audience on the opening night numbered a good 15,000. For the second night it tumbled to little more than 3000. Of course, a special excitement and incitement always galvanizes an opening, and there was also a soloist for that occasion in Albert Spalding, the eminent violinist. Yet, the disparity in attendance must give one pause.

On the second night the program consisted of Weber's "Oberon" overture, the Second Symphony of Brahms, the "Tod und Verklärung" of Richard Strauss, and Ravel's "Bolero." Yet this selection was no more trite and hackneyed than the initial program, made up of Wagner's "Meistersinger" prelude, the violin concerto of Brahms, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

* * *

There are those who have maintained all along that what Stadium audiences want above all, no matter how high the temperature, is standard serious music, especially Beethoven and Brahms. Yet, how account for such an enormous disparity when the second program, in spite of the inclusion of Ravel's "Bolero," averaged almost as high in standard seriousness as the first program?

A conductor new to the Stadium is officiating for the first fortnight of these concerts—Vladimir Golschmann, regular conductor of the St. Louis Symphony. Mr. Golschmann, a Parisian by birth but of Russian parentage, is, however, no stranger to New York. He had already conducted here with the Swedish Ballet and as guest of the New York Symphony and later the Philharmonic-Symphony. In the two concerts he has directed so far at the Stadium his ability to wake things up and to keep proceedings lively has been his principal merit.

Mr. Spalding two years ago figured on the initial program as soloist in the Mendelssohn concerto. Last year, when the opening, after a brief beginning interrupted by rain, had to be postponed a night, he favored his hearers with the Beethoven concerto. Now he has given them his idea of a third outstanding concerto of the nineteenth century, the Brahms, devoting to it his recognized scholarship and technical proficiency.

The arrangement of the second program might well occasion some surprise. The Strauss tone poem would seem hardly the ideal successor to the Second Symphony of Brahms, and there is something roguish in placing the Ravel "Bolero" after the Strauss. However, Mr. Golschmann may have had his reasons.

* * *

New York's musical Mayor, Fiorella H. LaGuardia, by the way, honored both occasions with his presence, on the opening night even making a brief address. One of the city's fire engines had impinged on the serenity of Brahms with a terrific uproar, and a further obbligato from without had been provided by an airplane flying low. Mr. LaGuardia gracefully apologized for the fire engine, but of course the airplane soared beyond his bailiwick.

It is amusing to know, though, that over in Newark, where the great airport is located, the outdoor concerts in the City Schools Stadium have been relieved of airplane annoyances by the special rerouting of those noisy agents of transportation.

The particular excitement now affecting the Stadium series is the coming performance of the "Salomé" of Richard Strauss in the Stadium shell, with full benefit of scenery and action.

Rembrandt and Van Gogh

The Paintings of Rembrandt, by A. Bredius. London: Geo. Allen & Unwin. New York: G. E. Stechert. $3.

Vincent Van Gogh, by Wilhelm Uhde. London: Geo. Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d.

Rembrandt and Van Gogh, though more than two centuries apart, had much in common in addition to their Dutch nationality. Each was an intensely emotional painter, filled with compassion for humanity, and deeply religious. Of each it may be said, with all reverence, that he was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Each is a great romantic figure, in his life as in his art; and each makes the widest appeal in his pictures, not so much by the brilliancy of his own peculiar technique, as by the profundity of his experience of life and by the poignancy of his expression of emotion.

* * *

By arrangement with the Phaidon Press of Vienna, Messrs. George Allen & Unwin have brought out English editions of two important books on these two great Dutch masters. For many years Dr. A. Bredius has been known and widely respected as the Netherlands' greatest authority on Rembrandt, and in this volume he brings the knowledge of a lifetime to the difficult and responsible task of compiling a complete list of Rembrandt's authentic paintings. Having sifted the work of his predecessors and excluded certain previously accepted pictures which he believes to have been executed by pupils or followers, Dr. Bredius accepts 630 paintings as being by Rembrandt's own hand. Each of these is reproduced in the present volume, which constitutes accordingly a complete and exhaustive album of Rembrandt's paintings, according to Bredius.

These 630 illustrations, beautifully reproduced by rotogravure, are classified according to subject and arranged in order of date—beginning with seventy self-portraits—so that it is made as easy as possible for the student to follow the progress and development of the painter through the long years of his life. The text is kept brief. In a few pages Dr. Bredius gives us the main facts of Rembrandt's life, and in a few illuminating sentences he gives us a key to the secret of his genius and the magic of his painting. Then, at the end of the book, are brief, but informative notes on the 630 paintings illustrated, mostly in full-page plates. The whole book is a triumph of concise scholarship. The collection of the required photographic material occupied the author for four years. Published at a moderate price, this handsome volume should appeal to every art-lover, while it is an indispensable addition to every serious art library.

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Planned on similar lines, as primarily a volume of reproductions, Mr. Wilhelm Uhde's "Vincent Van Gogh" differs from the Rembrandt book in having a larger format, and having a number of reproductions in color. But though the page is larger, the volume is much slimmer, as the total of illustrations is 104, and this includes drawings and watercolors as well as oil paintings. The illustrations are excellent, whether in color or monochrome, and the book gives a just and representative survey of the art of Van Gogh; but it is not exhaustive or definitive in the manner of the Rembrandt book by Dr. Bredius. But it is still a little early to expect finality in a book about Van Gogh.

The text by Mr. Uhde contains an adequate appreciation of Van Gogh's art and a brief summary of his life story; but the main appeal of this volume is not so much in the authority or scholarship of the text, as in its wealth of illustrations. This indeed is first and foremost a "picture-book," and as such it should be popular with all who have come under the spell of Vincent Van Gogh.

Dublin Sees New Comedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In "Anything but the Truth," Lady Longford has written an entertaining light comedy. She gathers together for a week-end party at an Irish country house at the height of summer an odd collection of people. They arrive, singly or in couples, and the first impression is that they will bore one another and us and that, before the visit is half over, Mrs. Oliphant, who loves to entertain since she cannot go to town, will long for the end to come.

That is what happens as far as the hostess is concerned, but not in the way anticipated. A London theatrical producer, John Bateson, joins the party. Other guests immediately made a dead set on him. One is a designer of costumes. Another is writing a play and a third has a short story which he is certain has dramatic possibilities. Even Mrs. Oliphant comes under the spell of this tired and cold-blooded Englishman and endeavors to draw him into a flirtation. Only one person, an ingénue of 18, keeps out of his way because she sees that he does not want to be bothered.

The devices by which these somewhat silly and inane people seek to monopolize the hero are amazing, and funny are Bateson's blunt ways of parrying the attacks. Satire is not wanting, but it is delightfully delicate and has the fragrance of wild primroses as it makes its presence felt. The dialogue flows and sparkles with wit.

Mr. Fritz Hart, formerly conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and director of a leading Conservatorium of Music in Melbourne, has been appointed professor of music at the University of Honolulu. For an annual four-month season, Mr. Hart has recently been conducting the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra and is to retain that post.

The Abbey Theater summer season in Dublin opens July 12 with repertory revivals. "Busman's Honeymoon" is to be put on shortly at the Gate Theater, Dublin, to be followed by "Armlet of Jade," by Lord Longford.

The Society for the Publication of American Music, A. Walter Kramer, president, has chosen for publication this year David Stanley Smith's String Quartet in C.

Paris Fair Portrays World's Advance

Pavilions of 50 Nations Make 1937 Exposition Truly International

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Painted in brilliantly luminous colors and framed by the verdant beauty of Paris in spring, a composite picture of the whole world's progress in the arts, crafts and natural sciences awaits the visitor to the International Exposition of 1937.

Nearly 50 nations are represented by official pavilions, giving the great fair a genuinely universal aspect. Centered along the banks of the Seine in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, the international exhibits form a compact cross-section of the artistic, industrial and commercial activity of the entire globe.

America and Britain, Australia, Canada and South Africa all have important pavilions, so that the English-speaking world is especially well represented.

The exposition is thus not confined to any single continent. North America is present in its entirety, for Mexico has its exhibit as well as Canada and the United States. South America is represented by official pavilions from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

From Orient and Occident

Asiatic countries include Japan, Siam, Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies. Africa is particularly well represented, for in addition to the Union of South Africa and the colonial possessions of France and Belgium, Egypt also has a pavilion. As for Europe, 28 nations are officially represented, including among others Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Soviet Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, the Duchy of Luxemburg, and the principality of Monaco.

The Russian and German pavilions are specially striking, situated opposite each other along the Seine, at the foot of the Trocadéro gardens. Across the river, on either side of the Iéna Bridge, are the Belgian and British exhibits, while America's pavilion is a few yards further down the Seine on the left bank.

In all the international buildings, as in the rest of the exposition, the dominant idea of the exhibits is to bring out the application of art and techniques to modern living. The French Government, in planning the exposition, has kept in thought the aim of revealing the world's progress toward a happier existence. The idea has been to display, not merely the products and commercial processes, but examples of the best that the nations have achieved in the way of applying technical processes to the art of living.

Emphasis on Idealism

This emphasis on the idealistic aspect of the Paris world's fair is shown in many ways. One of the most important classifications of the exposition is the group entitled "Expression of Thought." Under this head came the hundreds of national and international congresses to be held in connection with the fair during the summer, the art exhibits and dramatic festivals, the literary expositions, the inventions and discoveries.

The Palace of Inventions and Discoveries, housed in the Grand Palais which has been enlarged and renovated for the occasion, is one of the features of the fair. Here the progress of natural science has been presented in a striking—even sensational—way, with the aim of popularizing the technical aspects of invention and research in astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, and the other branches of natural science.

The fine arts occupy an important place in the exposition. Two permanent museums of modern art have been built, and the old Trocadéro has been remodeled and enlarged to give more space to museums there. An exposition of 10 centuries of French art will constitute one of the principal artistic displays of the 1937 season. There are also two separate exhibits of American art, and most of the national pavilions contain paintings and sculpture by leading artists of each country.

"House of the Future"

The decorative arts and their application to home building constitute one of the most important classifications of the entire exposition. The Crafts Center, or artisan city, houses a group of French artisans and decorative artists, who are seen at work on their various métiers. This city of the artisan also includes a model "House of the Future," a modernistic private residence complete in every detail of decoration and furnishing.

Social questions are extensively treated. Special attention is given in many exhibits to the family and to children. There is a nursery with a pleasant garden, where children may amuse themselves while parents visit the exposition.

Naturally, radio and television will have an important place in the fair. A unified "sound" scheme has been worked out whereby the "noises" of the exhibition will not be left uncontrolled but will be harmonized, in so far as possible, in the same way architectural form and color have been conformed to a general plan.

The art of planning cities and towns is displayed in the urbanism section. Every aspect of city planning, including parks and gardens, schools, street lighting, billboard advertising, and underground urbanism are extensively developed.

Hobbies have not been forgotten. Even stamp collectors will find an important exhibit of postage stamps.

Rail and Air Transport

Transportation is another subject which has received special attention at the 1937 exposition. A Railway Palace contains the latest in locomotives and luxurious Pullman cars. Airplanes and seaplanes of all sorts are on view in the aeronautical pavilion. Boats of all sorts are anchored on the Seine along the side of the navigation pavilion.

The press and advertising sections fill two of the largest and most impressive pavilions. The pavilion of the press is situated under one of the arches of the Eiffel Tower. It is nearly 150 yards long and contains 5000 square meters of exhibition space. Advertising is housed in a long pavilion adjoining the press section. It takes the form of a covered and enclosed avenue leading southward from the Eiffel Tower in the gardens of the Champ de Mars. It is here that the exhibit of The Christian Science Monitor is located.

Among the many other striking features of the exposition are the Colonial Center, on an island in the middle of the Seine; the French Regional Group, where typical houses from all the picturesque corners of France are gathered; the Agricultural Center and two amusement parks, or "midways."

Visitors will enter the Paris world's fair through 25 separate entrances, all with different monumental gateways. Thirty-three main avenues lead to these entrances of the exposition, which covers a total area of more than 240 acres and which it is estimated will cost $20,000,000. A fleet of small boats on the Seine and numerous little electric automobiles circulate in the fair grounds, carrying visitors from one end of the exposition, at the Place de la Concorde, to the other extremity, two miles down the Seine, at the end of the Isle of Swans.

French Châteaux Open to Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Visitors to the exposition will find 60 French châteaux—privately owned and inhabited—open for their inspection, in addition to the many famous state-owned châteaux of the Loire.

Under the auspices of "La Demeure Historique," with headquarters here, arrangements have been made for tourists to visit these fine examples of French architecture for a small admission fee which the châteaux-owner is pledged to use in maintaining his house and grounds.

Of the 60 châteaux opened to the public by "La Demeure Historique" 17 are within an hour's ride of Paris.

Orient Joins Occident in Displays of Art and Trade Products

France Opens Wide the Doors of Hospitality to Paris Fair Visitors

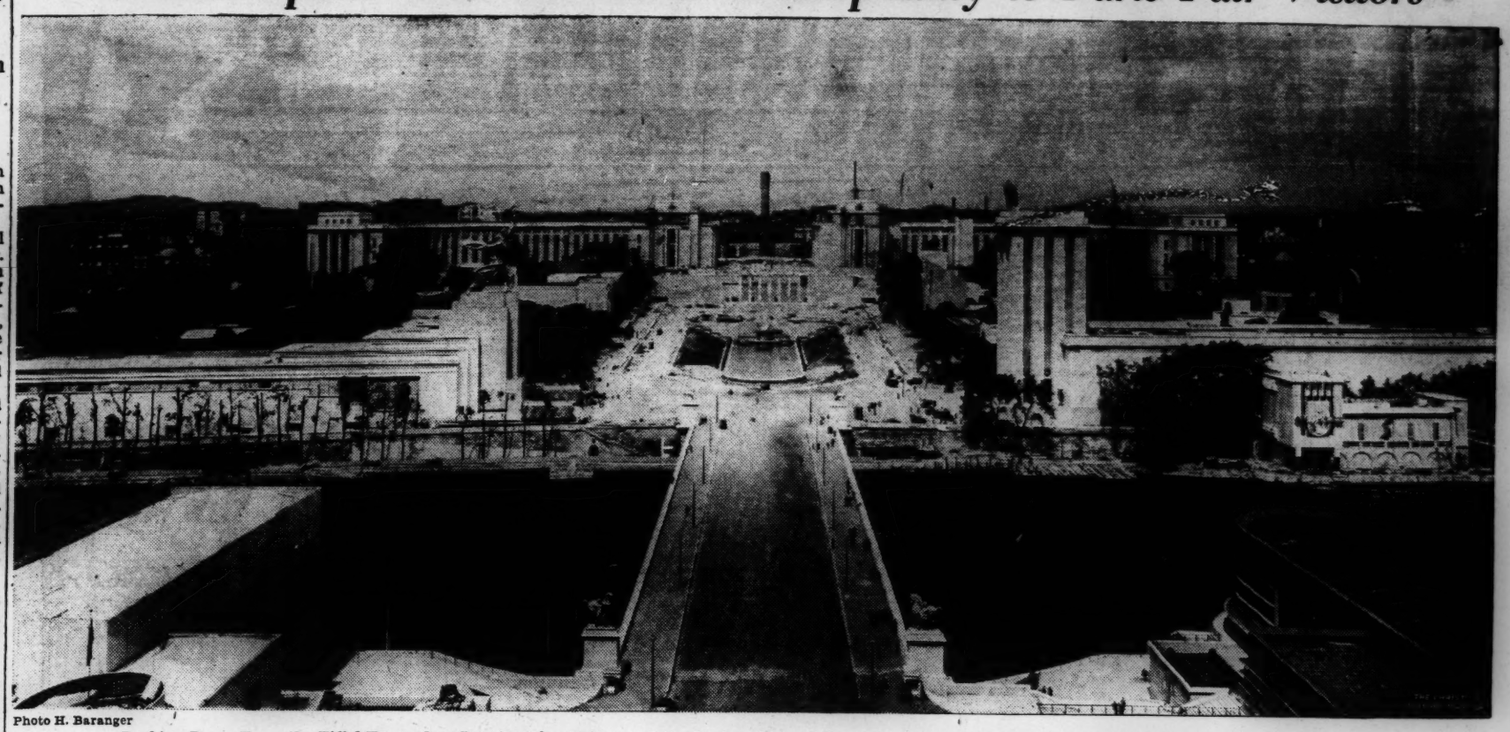

Photo H. Baranger

Looking Down From the Eiffel Tower One Sees the Iéna Bridge and the Esplanades and Fountains Leading Out to the Fair's Main Entrance, the New Trocadéro

What an Englishman Uses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Solid simplicity, lighted by a pleasing decorative plan of steps and terraces leading "down to the Seine in ships," marks the British pavilion at the exposition.

Not only in the river itself, but on the terraces sloping down to it at one side of the big rectangular pavilion, a number of sailboats and motor cruisers as well as a tall mast, give an appropriately maritime air to the British Isles exhibit. Situated at one end of the Iéna Bridge and near the foot of the Eiffel Tower, the structure makes good use of the choice site and particularly of the long frontage along the River Seine.

Monumental Paintings

Apart from the maritime terraces, the main decorative scheme of the pavilion consists of two monumental paintings in monochrome representing "Industry." These were done by the famous English artist Skeeping, and are especially effective against the background of the creamy-white cement-plaster of the pavilion walls. Flecked with bits of mica, these walls are brilliantly effective either in the sunshine or in the glow of the exposition flood lights and fireworks.

"A visitor to the exhibit should come away with the feeling that he has seen how an Englishman lives," Claude Taylor, general commissioner of the British pavilion, explained in discussing the idea back of the exhibit. "The exhibit consists primarily of the things the Englishman uses. One might say it represents his home rather than his shop."

Unlike the pavilion in Brussels two years ago, the present exhibition is not an Empire affair, but is limited to the United Kingdom. The dominions have pavilions of their own at the exposition.

Examples of Craftsmanship

Inside the exhibition hall are to be displayed typical examples of the finest British workmanship: silverware, chinaware, porcelains and pottery, textiles, leather work and furniture. All the products of the display were specially selected by the Industrial Art Council, and nothing was allowed to be shown except by special invitation. There are no strictly commercial or industrial stands of business firms as such, but the articles and products are grouped naturally and presented as part of the general plan, which is primarily, though not entirely, that of a decorative arts exhibit.

Part of the pavilion is given over to the presentation of an insufficiently appreciated English art—cooking. A famous London restaurant, Simpson's in the Strand, is to serve its well-known English specialties in an attractively arranged restaurant. The great "joints" for which it is universally known will be brought over by airplane from London and dispensed from the little traveling tables in the best approved English style.

Fishermen Catch Art In Nets Near Crete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Fishermen of Rethymno have netted a strange and valuable catch when fishing south of the island of Crete. Interesting archaeological objects of considerable beauty were brought up from the bottom of the sea.

Among the treasures were the following: an armless and legless statuette, representing a lad wearing a helmet; a statuette in metal, representing a human winged form; a statuette in bronze; a trireme in metal; a tripod in bronze; a chandelier; two tablets of an unknown metal, and a bust in bronze on a lead base.

Latvia's Air Defense Includes Clean Attics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Latvia is coming into line with other European countries in taking steps to combat possible air attacks. A committee for air defense has been established which has issued obligatory regulations concerning the cleaning of attics of all junk and all wooden partitions.

In the next three years all private apartment houses must be furnished with gas-proof basements, the plans of which must be approved by inspectors. During the same period attics of houses must be made fireproof with asbestos or other fireproof material.

Canada's Exhibit Displays Crafts Of All Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada shares in the Paris 1937 International Exposition. An exhibit of Canadian handcrafts has been shipped to Paris from Toronto under the direction of the Canadian Handcraft Association and the Canadian Handicraft Guild, now associated.

The exhibit was collected from all parts of the Dominion and occupies an extensive space in the Canadian Building at the foot of the Eiffel Tower.

The exposition authorities have stressed the importance of the crafts in their announcements, stating further that serious economic, technical and social problems are based on this subject.

Although Canada's part in the 1937 Paris Exposition is small and occupies but a limited area in the great extent of 130 acres of the display, the position which this country has maintained in the development of her pioneer arts should contribute a tangible force to the social values of the exhibition.

Quality has been the keynote and the basis of selection of the goods sent from the Dominion. Each province makes a distinctive contribution and Labrador products stand alone as characteristic of these simple, thrifty people of the east coast. Western Canada has sent pottery. Quebec homespuns and French Canadian hooked rugs, carvings and weaving samples also win attention for their historic patterns and national expression. The Canadian Indian tribes of the west are being encouraged to retain their gifts in embroidery on deerskin and doeskin. Their beadwork is also a part of the exhibit. Canadian precious stones have been mounted and set into original designs in rings, bracelets, tableware and fine silver and pewter pieces by trained craftsmen and craftswomen in all the cities of Canada. Book-binding, wood-carving, sculptured pottery from Canadian paper, woods and clays have been prepared and many excellent examples of wool weaves in fabrics, scarves, blankets and national sportswear are also included.

The traditional techniques of the people of the northern section of America, inherited from pioneer ancestors who brought them from the south and from Europe have also been chosen and are represented in the antique and modern quilts and hooked rugs.

Greece to Build Museum For Relics From Agora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A gift of $150,000 has been offered by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Greek Government for the construction here of an archaeological museum, to house the finds being brought to light by the American School of Classical Studies in the excavations of the ancient Agora of Athens.

The museum is to be located in the neighborhood of the Agora. The plot needed for its construction is to be furnished by the Greek Government.

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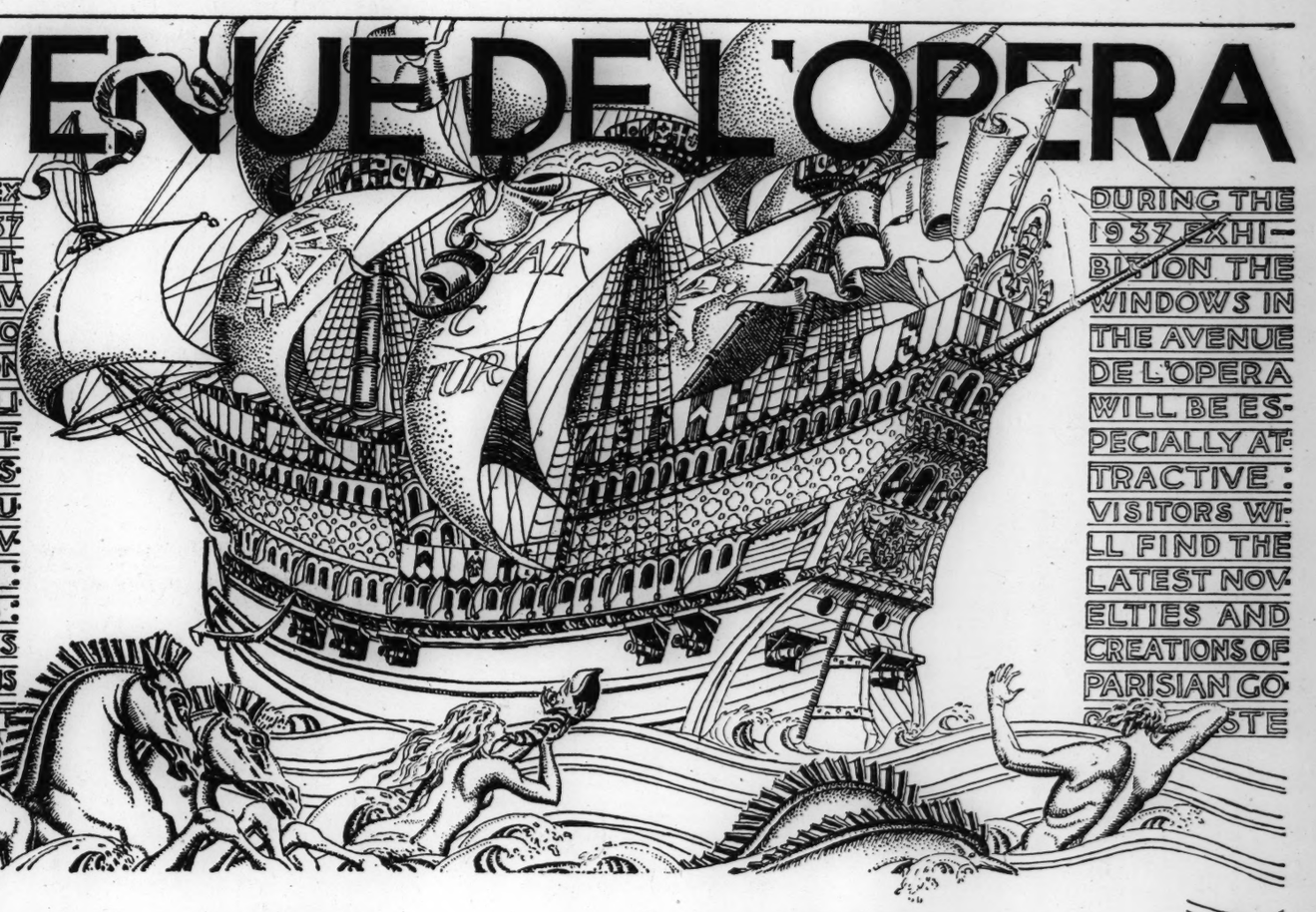
AVENUE DE L'OPERA

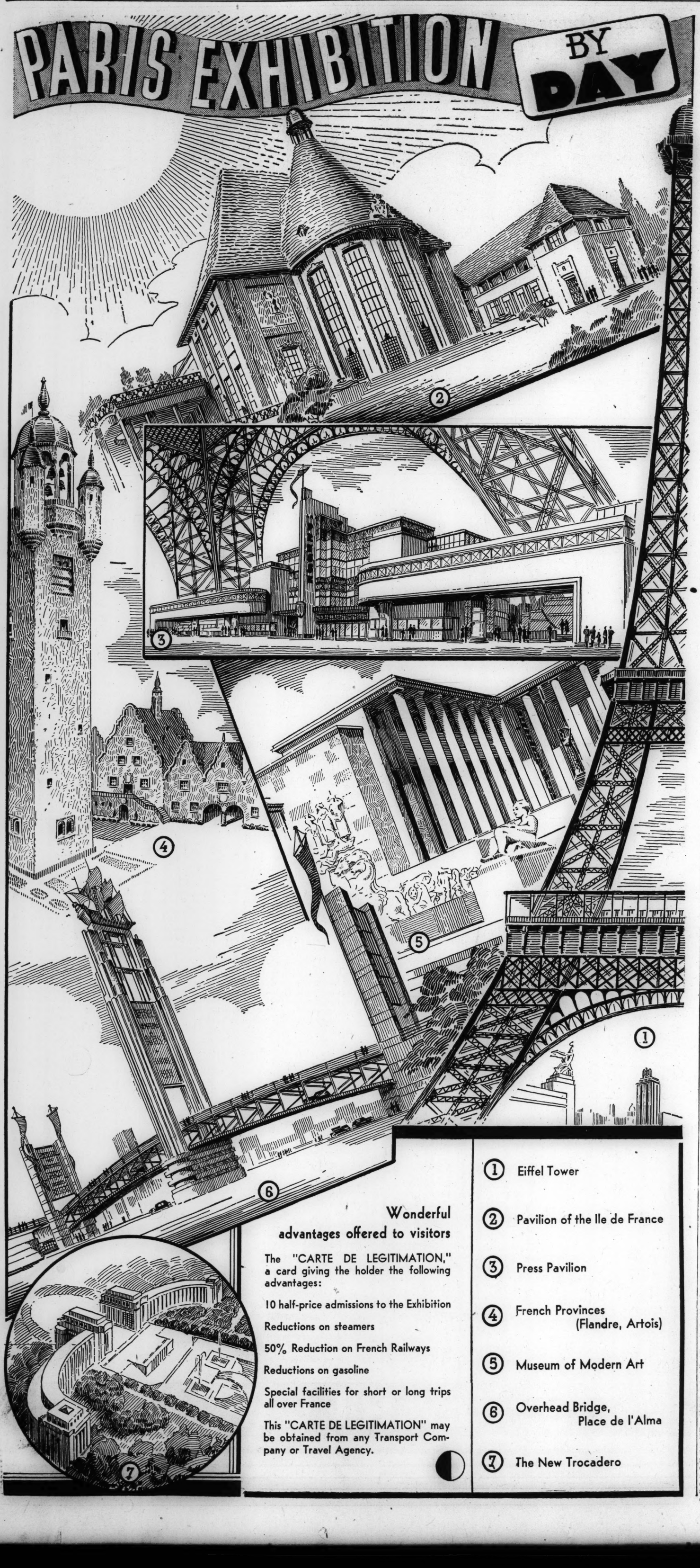
PENDANT L'EXPOSITION 1937 LES DEVANTURES DE L'AVENUE DE L'OPERA SERONT PARTICULIEREMENT ATTRAYANTES. LES VISITEURS Y TROUVERONT LES DERNIERES NOUVEAUTES ET CREATIONS DU BON GOUT PARISIEN



DURING THE 1937 EXHIBITION THE WINDOWS IN THE AVENUE DE L'OPERA WILL BE ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. VISITORS WILL FIND THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND CREATIONS OF PARISIAN GOÛTE

1	MOYNAT TRAVEL REQUISITES, HANDBAGS, ETC.	4	DANISH PASTRY SHOP LUNCHES, TEAS, CAKES
7	AU CARILLON TEAS AND REFRESHMENTS	10	ANTOINE WALKING-STICKS, UMBRELLAS, BAGS
13	OSWALD (H. Bein, Sucr.) LACES, CHILDREN'S FROCKS	12	MAGASINS DE L'UNION TABLE-SETS, GIFTS, HAND-PAINTED PORCELAINS
13	PINAUD & AMOUR LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS, MILLINERY, ETC.	14	LISSONE & LINDEMAN TRAVEL AGENCY
15	CHIEN QUI SAUTE CHOCOLATES AND CANDIES	16	AGNEL NOVELTIES, BAGS, PERFUMES
15	WALK-OVER LADIES' AND GENTS' FOOTWEAR	16	SALVIATI GLASS OF VENICE
25	CUVERVILLE COIFFEUR—PERMANENT WAVING	18	CORCELLET HIGH CLASS GROCERS—CANDIES
33	COUTELLERIE SUEDOISE KINDAL FINEST SWEDISH CUTLERY	18	BARCLAY LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS
39	HOTEL EDOUARD VII	26	EDITIONS BELL FASHION PAPERS, DESIGNS, PATTERNS
39	RESTAURANT DELMONICO TABLE D'HOTE—MODERATE PRICES	32	DAVID SHIRTMAKER, TIES, PYJAMAS, LADIES' SPORTSWEAR
43	HANAN SHOES	32	CAMERINO ART DE VENISE, SUCCESSEURS
45	GANT PERRIN GLOVES		
49	COMMERCIAL CABLE CO. "INTERNATIONAL SERVICE"		

THE HEART OF PARIS



Wonderful advantages offered to visitors

The "CARTE DE LEGITIMATION," a card giving the holder the following advantages:

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1. Eiffel Tower
2. Pavilion of the Ile de France
3. Press Pavilion
4. French Provinces (Flandre, Artois)
5. Museum of Modern Art
6. Overhead Bridge, Place de l'Alma
7. The New Trocadero

New Deal Pictured in U. S. Pavilion

Skyscraper Effect Given by a Glass Tower 150 Feet High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Color, light and architectural form blended into a harmonious portrayal of America—this is the dominant idea behind the pavilion of the United States at the exposition.

A tower almost 150 feet high suggests, without actually imitating, a skyscraper. On either side of this central tower, 24 stars gleam against the blue background of the pavilion itself, which rises in twin blocks five stories above the Seine, while the base of the building recalls by its decorative scheme the red and white stripes of the American flag.

The pavilion has two entrances. The principal one is on the lower level of the Quai of the Seine. Visitors may thus enter the American pavilion directly from the little passenger boats that circulate along the river.

In Commanding Position

The other door is on the Quai d'Orsay, for the pavilion of the United States enjoys an excellent position near the very center of the exposition. It is placed not far west of the Pont d'Iéna, next to the French Regional Center which constitutes one of the most important features of the fair. On the other side America's neighbor is the modernistic pavilion of Czechoslovakia, whose horizontal planes of light and shade form a perfect contrast to the vertical élan of the United States exhibit.

On the side facing the river, the tower of the American pavilion takes the form of a rounded cylinder of metal and glass. This tall "tube" of glass will permit brilliant lighting effects at night. An unusual scheme of illumination has been worked out, not only for the glass tower, but for the entire pavilion, both inside and out.

Interest in the American exhibit is expected to center in the Federal Government's "New Deal" displays. These include elaborate and vivid presentations of such achievements as the Boulder Dam, the Tennessee Valley power plants, the rural electrification developments, and moderate-priced housing projects carried out on a large scale.

An exhibition of the works of contemporary American painters and sculptors receives a prominent place in the pavilion. This is in addition to the exposition of art of the United States which is being staged by invitation of the French Government during the exposition in the "Jeu de Paume" museum near the Louvre.

Large Reading Room

There is a large reading room in the building where American newspapers and magazines are available to visitors from the United States. Plans have been made to have current copies of The Christian Science Monitor and the other Christian Science periodicals on file in this reading room. American visitors will also find the periodicals and other authorized Christan Science Literature in the reading room of The Christian Science Monitor stand in the publicity section of the fair, not far from the official United States pavilion.

A special touristic bureau will be found in the American exhibit offering every facility to tourists who intend to visit other parts of France or Europe.

A score or more of private industries and commercial firms have special displays in the American pavilion. In harmony with the keynote of the exposition, these emphasize in each case the progress made by American industry in the utilization of art and natural science in the production and distribution of manufactured goods.

Three Baltic States Use Single Pavilion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Paris

The Baltic States are represented at the International Exposition by a joint pavilion symbolizing their rapprochement and close friendship.

Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia are the Baltic countries which have united their exhibits under a single roof. The common pavilion is located in the Trocadéro Gardens, near the western wing of the New Palace.

Finland, another Baltic country, has a separate pavilion.

Brilliant Lighting Adds to Commanding Site of the Building

Colonial Pavilions Give Exotic Touch To Isle of Swans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Appropriately placed on the long Isle of Swans in the very middle of the Seine, the colonial pavilions of France's overseas empire lend a welcome touch of the primitively exotic to the modernism which marks most of the Paris 1937 International Exposition.

Tropical thatched huts set among transplanted palm trees, a Moslem minaret from Tunisia, Arab patios of Morocco, a towering mosque from Timbuctoo—these are but a few of the varied architectural wonders which make the French Colonial center one of the main attractions of the 1937 exposition.

In conformity with the general idea of the exposition which stresses the importance of arts, crafts and sciences, the colonial pavilions are primarily a setting in which the many artisans from overseas France are to be seen at work.

Yugoslavia Migrants To U. S. Reached By Home Land Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The Yugoslavia Government has set out by means of the radio to keep in touch with the thousands of Croatians, Slovenes, Montenegrins, and other Yugoslavs who have emigrated to the United States. Already the Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, and the Minister of the Interior, the Rev. Anton Koroshets, have spoken over the air.

Their aim is to arouse the interest of American Yugoslavs in the country of their origin and to induce them to win the good will of other Americans for Yugoslavia.

Parts of this country are very poor and mountainous, in consequence of which thousands have sought their fortunes in other lands. They are scattered all over the world and with their earnings have supported whole districts here. Most of them have retained their love for "the old country," and many return in later days to live as leading members in small communities amid picturesque and familiar surroundings.

Many of the emigrants, however, are from non-Serbian parts of Yugoslavia and are opposed to the Serbian regime. It is claimed they tend to persuade world sentiment against their homeland, in its present form, rather than for it. So the regime is trying to talk to them across the ocean and persuade them that Yugoslavia is well governed. Its speakers emphasize the democracy, equality and prosperity that now prevail and promise still better developments.

National Dance To Be Revived By Hungarians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungarian patriots are endeavoring to preserve the Hungarian national dance, known as the chardash, spelled in Hungarian "csárdás."

All European peoples have their own characteristic folk dances which, though resembling each other, to some extent have distinctive features. Shining boots, gay costumes, flying ribbons, bobbing headpieces and waving handkerchiefs add to their charm. Most of these are being pushed from drawing rooms and entertainment halls by waltzes, tangoes and fox-trots. They remain chiefly in village squares and school grounds.

One expression of the steadily growing nationalism in Europe is the appearance of societies to preserve and encourage folk creations; that is, costumes, songs, legends, customs, home industry, and, naturally, dances. The Croatians, for example, exalt everything native and urge the restoration of weaving, spinning and embroidering.

The Hungarians, whose intelligentsia is thoroughly cosmopolitan, have also become affected by such patriotic strivings and are trying to restore their csárdás to its former glory. Cultural associations are demanding that this be placed on all social programs, and that no dance teacher be allowed to open a course unless the csárdás is included in it.

Education in Own Palace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In addition to the general educational aspect of the 1937 exposition, a place of unusual importance is reserved for educational exhibits.

A "Palace of Instruction" presents striking displays of the educational progress realized in France and elsewhere. It contains models and designs of the latest school buildings, university cities (dormitory units), libraries, and manuscript collections tracing the history of culture and education in France; plaster models, maps, plans and photographs of recent archaeological research; graphs and showcases of class work and methods of all grades.

Films and records also illustrate scholastic methods and progress from kindergarten to university, taking the interested observer from the open-air camps and schools to the studios of the École des Beaux Arts, from the sports field to the workrooms of the technical schools. Demonstrations by groups of children are arranged and lectures given on all these matters.

Invention and Discovery

So far as higher education is concerned, various other pavilions and institutions are closely allied with the Palace of Instruction: thus the Palace of Invention and Discovery will show the remarkable results achieved by national science, archaeology and geography.

Students of the drama will present plays from the Greek classics, the Middle Ages, the French classics. The National Library in Versailles, the Student City of the University of Nancy, the French Art School of the Casa Velasquez in Madrid, are among the organizations whose work will be demonstrated.

For secondary education, the two huge rooms reserved in the Palace of Instruction will permit educators to study the methods used in the famous French classical education system, as well as the present tendencies to bring about a closer correlation between the classical and modern instruction.

Film and Radio Work

Teaching of modern languages by the direct method, education by film and radio and gramophone, exhibits pertaining to the examinations of the "Baccalauréat" and "Concours Général," a special exhibition of the literary and scientific achievements of the teaching staffs, all will be illustrated. At the Pedagogy Museum an annex for secondary and primary education will be opened during the exposition with sections for school hygiene, kindergartens, school furniture and manual instruction.

Primary education occupies the first floor of the Palace of Instruction, and here the work of the normal schools is included. Special attention is paid to continuation and supplementary courses and to physical education. Six rooms are occupied by the technical education exhibits: here mechanical arts, furniture building, graphic arts and textiles each have a section.

American Planes Used on Route To Netherlands Indies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Beginning in July the Amsterdam-Batavia route of the Royal Netherlands Airlines (K. L. M.) is to be entirely flown with American Douglas DC3 planes. Eleven machines of this type have been ordered.

Moreover, the K. L. M. and its daughter company in the Netherlands Indies have each ordered three Lockheed airliners, for use on the shorter distances, where speed is the first factor. The Lockheeds are midwing monoplanes, with a top speed of 265 miles per hour and cruising speed 240 miles.

The Douglas planes, fitted with the latest navigation appliances, will at the same time be equipped with most up-to-date and complete radio installations. These include a long-wave transmitter and receiver, such as almost every modern liner has on board, and a short-wave transmitter and receiver in addition. The planes are also fitted with an aerocompass which, it is claimed, enables the radio operator on board to fix the position of the machine without the aid of ground stations.

It will now be possible to get communication among the planes on the route, resulting in the mutual exchange of technical and other information concerning the service. It is also to be possible to get communication with every ground station between Karachi and Australia, operating not only on the long-wave but also on the short-wave. During the monsoon the long-wave is materially disturbed. The planes can keep in communication both with Amsterdam and Batavia during the whole flight.

Rural Center Offers New Farm Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A French farming community in full swing, complete with cows, chickens, and every modern agricultural device, constitutes the rural center at the exposition.

This agricultural exhibition is situated outside the bounds of the exposition itself, near the outskirts of Paris, at the Porte Maillot. It includes a restaurant where fresh farm products may be enjoyed by visitors to the fair.

Without attempting to be a model farm community, the rural center contains the latest developments in agricultural efficiency and comfort; a farm house, a silo for storing wheat, cattle barns and hen houses. It also includes the typical post office and town hall of the French country villages.

Future Architecture Mirrored in Czech Pavilion of Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Czechoslovakia is represented by one of the most original pavilions of the entire world's fair. Built very largely of glass the Czechoslovak exhibit is a modernistic structure combining cubes, coils and planes in a remarkably effective design. At night especially, the pavilion shines in steel and crystal splendor, achieving a translucent appearance that approaches the weird without being inappropriate.

"The architecture of the future," is the keynote of the pavilion. Its architect is M. J. Krejcar, and the construction engineer is M. A. Polivka. The glass and steel used in the building come entirely from Czechoslovakia.

The pavilion is mounted on piles or pillars of steel, and thus seems to hang suspended in the air, partly over the quai, partly over the Seine itself. A slender mast shoots up through it, broken by a platform to which one gains access by winding stairs.

Projecting over the river is an ample platform apparently of glass, but in fact constructed of translucent concrete. Here are presented the many touristic attractions of Czechoslovakia. A cinema is included in the pavilion as well as a café restaurant.

Belgium's Pavilion Strikes Distinctly Modernistic Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Modern architecture has its apotheosis in the Belgian pavilion, one of the most extensive and important exhibits of the exposition.

Occupying more than 4000 square meters at the foot of the Eiffel Tower, on the opposite side of the Iéna bridge from the British exhibit, Belgium's pavilion was designed under the direction of M. van de Velde, who is recognized as one of the leading modern architects. Its combination of angles, planes, and streamlined curves strikes a distinctly modernistic note.

One enters the Belgian pavilion by a luxurious hall of honor of monumental proportions whose walls are decorated with black marble from the famous Belgian quarries. The principal decorative interest of this hall consists of several large tapestries evoking typical scenes of Belgian national folk-lore.

One wing of the Belgian pavilion contains a touristic section. Here is a complete motion picture theater where films of the touristic attractions of Belgium may be seen.

Technical Research Dramatized

Immense Exhibit Staged in Grand Palais at the Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—How to dramatize in a popular manner the most exacting knowledge of the physical sciences evolved by mankind, is the ambitious undertaking of French savants expressed in the immense exhibit in the Grand Palais at the 1937 Paris Exposition.

The Grand Palais, a spacious structure which has served in various capacities since its construction in 1900, is particularly suited for an exhaustive display of technical machines and demonstrations which will be simplified as much as possible for the average visitor. It is believed that many of the subjects heretofore regarded as being in the domain of experts can be portrayed in an entertaining way so that any adult will be able to grasp some of the findings of modern research.

Jean Perrin, president of the French Academy of Science, is chairman of the section of the exposition devoted to the physical sciences. He is concentrating most of the machines and displays in a part of the Grand Palais to be known as the Palace of Discoveries. This will be a huge, living laboratory where the exhibits have been grouped under the general heads, "pure science," physics, chemistry, physiology and astronomy.

Giant High-Voltage Machine

Several spectacular displays are being developed to reveal the mysteries of the physical sciences, one a gigantic electrostatic machine, which will be erected in the rotunda of the building. This machine consists of a steel cage, 85 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, built around two hollow globes. The globes are 10 feet in diameter and are separated by a space of several yards. The two spheres form the positive and negative poles of the machine, storing up from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 volts of electricity. The tremendous voltage is to be shot from one globe to the other in a dramatic demonstration.

The cage will act as a non-conductor between spectators and the machine. The walls of the spheres themselves are non-conductors, leaving the interior of the balls free of electricity. Incredible though it may seem, operators may work in safety inside the two globes. The principle of the machine is described as simple. It is likened to the application, on a large scale, of the game which fascinates children; rubbing a glass tube or an ebonite penholder with a dry cloth to watch bits of paper dance at the operator's bidding.

In a room named for the celebrated pioneer in electricity, Ampere, experiments will be carried out to disclose the discoveries of Ampere and Faraday. In rooms dedicated to Galileo, experiments will demonstrate the laws of centrifugal force, of falling bodies, and similar phenomena. In other rooms instruments will show the developments of the X-ray, radioactivity, fluorescence, electrons and the phenomena of oscillation. Special apparatus will enable visitors to perform a number of the experiments themselves.

An interesting spectacle will be the grand representation of the entire solar system, with planets and comets moving around a reproduction of the sun. All will be worked out to scale, the planet nearest the sun will make its revolution in 10 seconds, while the one most distant will take about three hours.

Another section of the building will be devoted to the latest developments in optics. A large heliostat in the central hall will project rays of the sun, so that experiments can be carried out dealing with the speed of light, mirages, reflection, refraction, diffraction and the polarization of light, also the interference and transport of energy by radiation.

Mathematical Display

One of the most captivating parts of the display will deal with mathematics. The advances in this field, particularly in applied mathematics, will be graphically presented. Calculating machines, devices for the tracing of curves and other inventions of a similar nature will be shown. The eminent savant, M. Emile Borel, of the French Institute, is in charge of this particular section.

An important place has been given chemistry. Dangerous experiments, of course, will not be conducted. However, the display is being arranged so that everyone can learn something of the application of chemistry to medicine, biology, agriculture, metals, photography, electricity and other fields.

Motion picture films with lectures by distinguished authorities, will make it possible for every visitor to obtain a more understandable picture of the world of the physical sciences, a world which remains even today a mystery to the average person.

French Art Exhibit Promoted by Blum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

At the special request of M. Léon Blum, France's recent Socialist Premier, an exhibition of French art is being held during the Paris exposition.

A former art critic, M. Blum expressed the desire to see such an exhibit form one of the principal features of the 1937 fair. Accordingly, a thousand years of France's artistic development are being displayed.

"The Masterpieces of French Art From Gallo-Roman Days to the Present" is the title of the exposition. It will include approximately 500 paintings, and more than 100 examples of sculpture and statuary.

Foreign countries are contributing a large number of the pictures to the exhibit.

Fair's Attractions Bring Hundreds Of Conventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Conventions by the hundreds are being held in France this year in connection with the 1937 International Exposition.

More than 150 major gatherings of great national and international importance will be held in Paris alone, while local congresses and conventions throughout France bring the total to more than 500.

One of the season's most important meetings was held in Nice. This was the Rotary International convention which drew nearly 10,000 Rotarians to the Riviera during June.

The conventions actually began before the fair opened, the first scheduled gathering being that of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers on May 3. From now onward there will be a continuous stream of meetings, of which some of the more important are:

June 28 to July 3: Permanent Conference of Advanced International Studies.

June 28 to July 24: Month of Intellectual Co-operation, organized under the Presidency of M. Edouard Herriot.

July 15 to 17: International Congress of Economic Sciences.

July 8 to 10: International Congress of the Alliance Française.

July 16 to 18: Congress of the International Federation of Modern Language Teachers.

July 16 to 20: International Congress of Educational Press.

July 22 to 25: International Congress of School Art.

July 23 to 29: International Congress of Primary Teaching and Popular Education.

July 26 to 28: International Conference on Higher Education.

Aug. 1 to 6: International Philosophy Congress.

Aug. 2 to 6: International Congress of Secondary Education.

Sept. 19 to Oct. 3: International fortnight on the Means of Intellectual Communication organized by the French Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs.

Sept. 20 to 22: International Speech Congress.

American Colleges Well Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—American universities and colleges will be well represented by lecturers and speakers at the International Philosophic Congress, which will be held in Paris from Aug. 1 to 6.

Prof. W. P. Montague, Columbia University's representative to the convention, in commenting on the event, said, "The International Philosophic Congress will constitute the intellectual justification of the Paris 1937 Exposition."

Some other noted Americans who will attend the congress are: Prof. A. O. Lovejoy and G. Boas of Johns Hopkins University; C. W. Morris of the University of Chicago, Arthur Murphy of Brown University, William Urban of Yale, James B. Pratt of Williams College, D. S. Robinson of the University of Indiana, Jacob Loewenberg of the University of California and G. R. Morrow of the University of Illinois

Meet the Man in the Moon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Earth-bound mortals long have dreamed of a trip to the moon. Others, perhaps even more susceptible to dreams, have wondered about the Milky Way and the colors of the rainbow.

All of this may sound rather impossible; however, inventive spirits of the Paris International Exposition have developed exhibits which actually give visitors the illusion of such a journey.

In an unusual feature of the planetarium the traveler is locked in a "bomb" which simulates a trip from the earth to the moon, all in a few minutes. As the passenger-carrying "bomb" leaves the earth, the voyager sees the puny world changing from a flat surface to a globe surrounded by cloud vapor. The oceans and continents become visible and finally even they disappear. By this time the world appears as distant as the moon and the moon is nearby for a close inspection.

It is being arranged so that travelers who desire may seat themselves in another bomb-car and enter the domain of the Milky Way. In this atmosphere, theoretically they are supposed to travel at the speed of light toward the most distant stars. Time and space cease and a parade of planetary bodies such as Halley's Comet, Saturn and Sirius go past the passenger car.

The planetarium affords visitors many sights. The movement of stars and planets can be shown as seen from either the northern or southern hemisphere, at any date in the past, present or future.

Tourists who "chase rainbows" may find heart's desire in the famed Palace of Discovery. Here, by means of an elaborate set of mirrors, light from the sun is passed through special lenses and prisms and thrown into the form of a perfect man-made rainbow over the stairs of the main hall of this pavilion.

The entire visible spectrum, from the infra-reds through the ultra-violets, is shown. Properties of the ultra-violet colors, invisible to the human eye, are demonstrated on a fluorescent screen.

The relationship of light and heat is vividly shown. It is demonstrated that both obey the same physical laws. By means of heat-reflecting mirrors, an arc light melts a piece of metal placed some distance from the source of energy. In contrast to this phenomenon, dry ice is placed in front of a reflecting medium to freeze water placed in a receptacle near by.

One of the most curious demonstrations is the reflection of body heat. Again this is done by the use of mirrors. The visitor finds that when he stands at a certain focal point, heat from his body is reflected, making him uncomfortably warm.

Divers Perform In Huge Tanks Of Paris Aquarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — The aquarium in the gardens of the Trocadéro being prepared for the Paris Exhibition is one of the finest in the world and will remain as a permanent feature.

The new aquarium has 14 principal divisions, where the rarest fish in the world can be seen. In one of these divisions there is a reconstruction of a famous subterranean torrent of the Pyrenees. In another there are alligators.

Besides the main divisions, there are 100 tanks, 35 of them representing the rivers of France, and 65 the oceans and rivers of the world.

In a transparent octagonal basin containing 300 tons of water, native pearl fishers dive among the rocks, and fully equipped divers give exhibitions. Here the public can see the latest deep-sea diving apparatus in use, and displays of the new under-water sport, river bed walking, which has many adepts in France who, with a light mask and oxygen bottles, and a lead weight fixed on the chest, walk along the river beds, rising easily to the surface by discarding their lead-weights.

All species of the fish of French rivers are seen, with extremely rare specimens from other lands. There are sharks and electric fish, giant crabs and octopus. In one section is a giant tortoise, and beavers are being encouraged to build their dams.

Huge Paintings Depict Allegory Of Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The world's largest painting, an allegory, depicting the history of electricity, exectued in Paris by Raoul Dufy, noted French artist, hangs in the Pavilion of Electricity at the Paris 1937 Exposition.

Compared in size with the Dufy canvas, the Michelangelo murals of the Sistine Chapel in Rome appear as sketches for a drawing room. The picture for the walls of the electrical exhibit measures approximately 35 feet high by 190 feet long. The design traces the history of electricity from its earliest time to the present.

At first glance, the painting appears to be a disjointed mass of detail. This is not the case, however. The artist first made elaborate models of the buildings, machines and persons to be portrayed in the finished work. Next he painted from the models and photographs of the subjects. In the center of the picture is the interior of a generator plant. Above, in the sky, are the classical gods: Zeus, Neptune, and Bacchus.

The generating plant and the gods are symbolic of the power of electricity. On either side of this group are atomic clusters, and maps of the ancient and modern worlds. Below, on the right, is a sacred wood where the ghosts of philosophies of the past walk. Among these are Aristotle and Archimedes, Greek thinkers whose discoveries made possible many later advances in the physical sciences. After them come life-size figures of the 300 scientists of modern times who have most advanced the knowledge of electricity.

The various functions of electricity are to be dramatically presented. Rivers are shown to indicate how electrical energy is produced, cities are lighted, factories are reproduced in various phases of activity and above all, the Spirit of Light looks down upon the work of mankind.

Because of the immense size of the painting, Dufy has found it necessary to have the assistance of six helpers in applying the paint. All sketches and models were prepared by the artist himself, and assembled. Dufy traces and alters the many subjects which are being portrayed on the canvas.

After the Paris Exposition, the picture will be sent to New York where it will be on display at the New York World's Fair of 1939.

1. Eiffel Tower
2. Entrance Place de la Concorde
3. Touristic Pavilion
4. Illumination of Foreign Sections on the Banks of the Seine
5. Night Fetes on the Seine
6. Pavilion of the United States of America
7. Fireworks

Some of the Festivals and Events during the Exhibition

Longchamp at Night
Birth of a City
The National Fete
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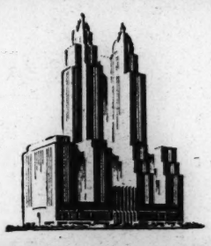

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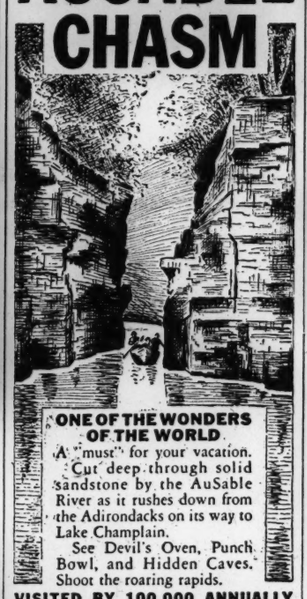

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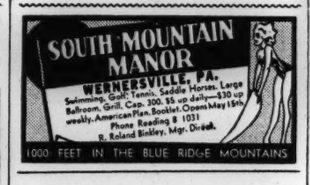
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On a Guide to Paris

WITH the opening of the 1937 Exhibition in Paris, I amuse myself among my well-filled shelves of Paris guide-books. They are of all sorts—lively and grave, some of them written in familiar style, others assembling a wealth of historical and descriptive material. Aided by them, you can "do" Paris in a day, seeing all the "sights;" or you can begin to know it in a month; or you can study it, stone by stone, for a lifetime. There are even anthologies of Paris guide-books, into which I love to dip from time to time. Most of us—myself included—who have lived for any time in Paris have written our own guide-book, for Paris is a different city to different men. Indeed, I think that every lover of Paris has his own peculiar city, which he is anxious to share with the whole world. If you want a purely matter-of-fact guide-book, you can of course get it; and excellent many of these are. But the number of personal guide-books, books written with deep sentiment, a kind of affection, about Paris, surely exceeds that provoked by any other city. From Montaigne to Richard Le Gallienne, all we writers who have looked upon Paris have tried to set down our impressions.

* * *

YET THE BEST of all the Paris guide-books remains that in two great red-covered volumes which was published in 1867. The mere catalogue of the names of contributors dazzles the reader. What a pleiad of writers! I do not think that ever such a distinguished team was composed. Victor Hugo leads off, as is only proper, for he was recognized as the greatest poet of the age. Louis Blanc and Eugène Pelleton relate the story of old Paris, and Edouard Fournier takes us with him to the historic houses. Ernest Renan accompanies us to the Institut and Sainte-Beuve to the Académie Française. The famous chemist, Berthelot, and the celebrated lexicographer, Littré, show us round the Académie des Sciences.

As for the section devoted to education at Paris, who do you suppose is willing to guide us to the Collège de France? Michelet! And who will go with us to the Musée du Louvre? No less a man than Théophile Gautier. There are a score of other men almost as well known, in whose company we may survey the Sorbonne, L'Ecole Normale, Le Conservatoire, the Luxembourg, the Hotel de Cluny, the Tuileries Palace, the Hotel de Ville, the Arc de Triomphe; and, when we approach the Panthéon, Edgar Quinet is there awaiting us, while Viollet-le-Duc himself is ready to conduct us to the Paris churches.

The theaters? Here is one of the most successful playwrights, Alexandre Dumas fils, and there is Emile Augier, who will lead us to our seats. And Taine will discourse on art, and Ambroise Thomas on music.

* * *

FOR MY PART, I find a considerable pleasure in the mere enumeration of names, especially when each of them evokes a host of memories. I wonder whether Paul Féval, who writes about the life of Paris, is still read outside France? I found an American poet the other day in raptures over Féval's books; he had made a discovery, and asked me why no one had ever told him of that story-teller before. Edouard About and Jules Janin, and Champfleury, are enrolled in this amazing army of guides. There are chapters on the mode, on the bookshops, on the public auctions, on the picture-dealers, on the out-of-the-way and odd industries, on the concerts, and I know not what besides, and for each chapter a notable writer has been engaged to do the honors.

Seventy years ago, as today, there were "colonies" at Paris; an American colony, an English colony, a German colony, a Swiss colony, an Italian colony, a Russian colony, a Polish colony; there were Orientals, and South Americans, and Central Europeans, precisely as now; and for each "colony" there is a competent conductor. When we desire to take a promenade in Paris, the riches of our choice are almost unbelievable. George Sand will tell us about the reverie of Paris and Edouard André about the gardens. Is it not delicious, when we want to wander in the Latin Quarter, to find Théodore de Banville at our side? And Jules Claretie when we idle by the Quais? But wherever we turn, to the Bois de Boulogne, to the Champs Elysées, the Boulevards, the Palais-Royal, the Faubourg St.-Germain, the Marais, the Champs de Mars, the bridges, the ports, the Jardin d'Acclimatation—there is a writer of almost equal distinction to point out its noteworthy features. The presence of some of them surprises us: we cannot understand, for example, why Victorien Sardou, the cleverest of dramatists, should insist on our going to Marly. Versailles, Fontainebleau, Enghien, are outside Paris, but the editors rightly suppose we will wish to visit them, and therefore appoint for us a companion whose memory still survives after three generations.

* * *

IF WE WOULD learn something of the administrative services in Paris in the late '60's, or of its transport system, or of the financial operations, we can find the information within these red covers. Withal there are hundreds of illustrations. Altogether, the production is, so far as I know, the most comprehensive and the best written of its kind ever published. It would be hard to discover another guide which would begin to compare with it. So much is this the case, that, although much of it is now outmoded, I have often wondered why it has not been reduced to a smaller compass, corrected, annotated, brought up to date and republished.

Yet though I place this Hugoesque guide-book as by far the best, I believe that no guide-book can be wholly bad. I buy guide-books on sight. They cannot lack entertainment. Even the dryest of guide-books is excellent in that it contains interesting facts. And, when one thinks of it, all books of voyage, such as those of Captain Cook or of Nansen, are guide-books—though it may be we have no desire to visit the regions described.

* * *

A GUIDE-BOOK IS never bad, because its matter is good, and it is not bound to have the embellishment of adventitious art. Nevertheless, it is better that it should be written with sympathy and talent. I am glad that the great Paris writers of the '60's did not despise the business of compiling a guide-book, holding it to be below their dignity.

Victor Hugo, in his rich style, affirmed that the Exhibition of 1867 enabled his generation to take stock of its civilization. That is the real purpose of an exhibition—to give an opportunity to each country to compare notes, to bring its contribution to our common knowledge. Paris welcomes the world again today. It opens its doors to the five continents. In so doing, it helps to hasten the day when there will be a single nation called Europe—and perhaps that far-off day when there will be a single nation called Humanity.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN (SAPPHO?): *In the Museo Nazionale, Naples*

ALTHOUGH fewer painted portraits than sculptures exist, there are enough extant to indicate that the ancient Roman portraiture was as expert in one medium as in the other. This portrait, from a fresco at Herculaneum, has been referred to as that of a poetess, Sappho possibly; for it was customary among the Romans to portray poets.

Such a life-like depiction could be made only in a period when artists were given to a naturalistic mode, free of the restraints of conventional lines and patterns, such as those employed, say, in the Etruscan drawings or in the drawings upon Greek vases. In later years of Greek painting—the Hellenistic era—the lineal and flat mode was abandoned for a shaded and modeled drawing which allowed more naturalism and referred to a three-dimensional imagery. Roman painters continued this mode and achieved a convincing naturalism.

This portrait in the Naples Museum may seem somewhat flat, when compared with the bulky images which painters are capable of contriving today; but, compared with early Roman or Greek portraiture, it indicates a distinct advance. The linear feeling is still retained, for example, in the outlines of the fingers, the folds of the garment, the mesh of the cap, the rounded curls of the coiffure. On the other hand, the eyes and nose and lips seem to indicate full modeling, and the face is certainly mobile and vibrant.

This pose is commonly used in portraits of women, the stilus held to the lips with one hand, a writing tablet clasped in the other. Conventions in portraiture or photography exist today, such as holding a book or some flowers or a chain. This realistic tendency in Roman painting has been described by the term, Illusionism. It is closely related to Impressionistic imagery developed so intricately in the nineteenth century.

D. A.

Last Day at School

"THERE is room here for a great move in the cause of education, and if I could resolve on devoting five or six years to this school, a good work might, doubtless, be done. Plans are becoming complete in my mind, ways and means continually offer, and, so far as I have tried them, they succeed. I am left almost as much at liberty as if no other person was concerned. Some sixty scholars are more or less under my care, and many of them begin to walk in the new paths pointed out. General activity of mind, accuracy in processes, constant looking for principles, and search after the good and the beautiful, are the habits I strive to develop.

"I will write a short record of the last day at school. For a week past I have given the classes in philosophy, rhetoric, history, poetry, and moral science, short lectures on the true objects of study, with advice as to their future course; and today, after recitation, I expressed my gratification that the minds of so many had been opened to the love of good and beauty.

"Then came the time for last words. First, I called into the recitation room the boys who had been under my care. They are nearly all interesting, and have showed a chivalric feeling in their treatment of me. People talk of women not being able to govern boys; but I have always found it a very easy task. He must be a coarse boy, indeed, who, when addressed in a resolute, yet gentle manner, by a lady, will not try to merit her esteem. These boys have always rivalled one another in respectful behavior. I spoke a few appropriate words to each, mentioning his peculiar errors and good deeds, mingling some advice with more love, which will, I hope, make it remembered. We took a sweet farewell. With the younger girls I had a similar interview.

"Then I summoned the elder girls, who have been my especial charge. I reminded them of the ignorance in which some of them were found, and showed them how all my efforts had necessarily been directed to stimulating their minds,—leaving undone much which, under other circumstances, would have been deemed indispensable, I thanked them for the favorable opinion of my government which they had so generally expressed, but specified three instances in which I had been unjust. I thanked them, also, for the moral beauty of their conduct, bore witness that an appeal to conscience had never failed, and told them of my happiness in having the faith thus confirmed, that young persons can be best guided by addressing their highest nature. I declared my consciousness of having combined, not only in speech but in heart, tolerance and delicate regard for the convictions of their parents, with fidelity to my own, frankly uttered. I assured them of my true friendship, proved by my never having cajoled or caressed them into good. Every word of praise had been earned; all my influence over them was rooted in reality; I had never softened nor palliated their faults; I had appealed, not to their weakness, but to their strength; I had offered to them, always, the loftiest motives, and had made every other end subordinate to that of spiritual growth. With a heartfelt blessing, I dismissed them; but none stirred, and we all sat for some moments, weeping. Then I went round the circle and bade each, separately, farewell."—From MEMOIRS OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1852).

Night Falls on Niemen

THE small steamer pushed her solitary way slowly upstream, cleaving the oil-smooth surface of sullen brown. It might have been mud, by the heavy furrows which formed around her bows.

Above, the sky was of deepest purple which, translated into sound, must have boomed a deep bass sonority. Now and then lightning cut it with a shrill treble. Light was somewhere, for a cloud overhead was flaming, incredibly gold, and from it reedy patches on the sombre surface of the water caught rays, turning them luridly to translucent green. Caught in the same livid radiance, the sandhills beyond disappeared in rose-clear obscurity towards the darkness of far-stretching forest and, against them in storm-light, slim silver wings flashed, darting at the heavy water—a moment of unreality which memory would later deny in a world of everyday fact.

The boat swished quietly through the storm pause, moving on slowly into the shining steel of fading light. Huge drops were falling now, breaking the surface as we rode on towards night. We had left the sandy flats, and one bank rose sharply, high above us, while the other dissolved into forest. A siren call tore the night's silence as we approached the halting place of the village I was bound for. No lights were visible.

"Mikula," I called toward a dark hut at the water's edge, as the steamer drew in to the sandy bank.

The sound of a door opening—and a patch of white shirt moved from the direction of the sound. In a minute a tall lean peasant was helping me down the steep gangway to Niemen's wild edge.

"We were sleeping," he said with simplicity.

"May I stay in your hut?"

"We will arrange."

His young wife, dazed with sleep, kissed my hand in greeting. Someone was pulled uncomplaining out of bed, new straw fetched and covered with fresh homespun linen, the *izba* swept, and milk set before me. Once more sleep claimed the hut.

Looking into the darkness, I watched the luminous fantail track of the steamer as she swept on smoothly upstream, the only passer-by in that solitude. Niemen's grave waters slid past in living silence far deeper than absence of sound. On the far bank tall pines stood in darkness. A *turkucz* underground uttered his tremolo cry like faint wind on moth's wings; that a sound so penetrating and soft could come from that pincered enemy of roots was nature's miracle.

Dimly visible in the far bend of the river, the rafts from Russia had glided to rest where a flickering light marked their halting-place. Men's low voices, distant and fitful, moved in melancholy halting rhythm across the water, in deep harmony with the silent darkness.

I lay down on my straw-covered planks and slept.

C. C. S.

Noonday

IN THE long, happy lane
Sleeping in noontide heat,
Yellow hammers sing the hours away
And, over the shimmering wheat,
Innumerable meadow browns
Flutter their gay uncertain way,
While bees go droning,
Nectar-laden, through the scented air,
And we sit silent on this Summer day.

T. LOVATT WILLIAMS

"Life is worth living"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not, at some time in human experience, asked himself: "Is life worth living? Can real and satisfying happiness ever be found?" Perhaps a sad happening has caused one to lose faith in himself and in others. Present joy and hopefulness for the future seem to be left completely out of his human experience. Another, believing that some are predestined to be saved and others eternally doomed, assumes a reckless attitude and thereby comes to grief. Many, longing to rise above the besetments of evil, have evolved a so-called philosophy of living which enables them to pass through trials with apparent poise and cheerfulness. But, not understanding the real nature of God, good, and the impotence of evil, they fail to experience the true peace which knows no fear, distrust, or melancholy.

Christian Science has come into the lives of many of these troubled ones, teaching them the true meaning of existence and showing them how to be happy, healthy, and useful. In a letter written to a Christian Science branch church, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this true religion, said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 166), "So long as we have the right ideal, life is worth living and God takes care of our life." These words are applicable, comforting, and inspiring to all.

An ideal is a standard of perfection or of excellence, as an aim of attainment or realization. Then is it not wise to accept the spiritual or right ideal, and so avoid the acute mental suffering which so often results from idealizing human personality? Human concepts of goodness must ever be limited, limiting, variable.

All who long for a true and infallible standard will find it in "the real man," who, as Mrs. Eddy has said (*ibid.*, p. 272), "was, is, and ever shall be the divine ideal, that is, God's image and likeness." Mankind should be humbly grateful for the revelation of God as perfect, eternal Life, Mind, and Love. Man, God's exact image, or reflection, is eternally intelligent, living, and loving. Whatever seems to contradict these divine truths is illusion, the unreliable testimony of the material senses. Spiritual facts destroy every material falsity, and the more of these facts one learns and proves the more harmonious will be one's present experience.

What heavenly comfort the life-giving truth brings to the invalid whose burden of fear and pain seems to him too great to be borne! Prescribed drugs, climate, hours of rest, or dependence on human will have failed to meet his dire need. Perhaps someone has told him that his suffering is God's will and he must accept it without murmuring. What joy and hope fill his heart when he learns of God's loving care for all, and of His divine will that none should perish! Man is perfect and immortal now. No mortal illusion called disease, and believed to result from heredity, contagion, old age, or any other error, can touch immortal being. How clearly Jesus realized this! Early in his healing ministry he entered the home of Simon Peter, whose mother-in-law was critically ill "with a great fever" (Luke 4:38). Jesus went to the woman's bedside and "rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them." Was not this wonderful proof that fever, like all other forms of disease, is a false mental state which cannot remain in the presence of the healing Christ, Truth?

Often one hears it said, perhaps with bitterness or depression, "If I were only young again and had all of life before me!" All the qualities which make youth appear so lovely and desirable have their source and permanence in divine Mind. Sustained spiritual energy, beauty, spontaneity, eager expectancy of good, and true self-confidence forever belong to man. The great fact that Life is God is a constant and effective challenge to the material belief that time's passing robs one of these precious qualities, dulls moral sensibility, and narrows one's outlook. So-called material laws of feebleness and failure are rendered null and void by God's law of eternal, harmonious life. Did not Jesus, who manifested the Christ, say (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly"?

Mrs. Eddy, in a sermon entitled "The People's Idea of God," speaks of right ideals and their benign influence on the lives of men. She says (p. 3), "Our ideals form our characters." One may with profit ask himself: What are my ideals, or thought-models? Am I holding thought steadfastly to the spiritual ideal and thereby freeing myself and others from the sinful impositions of mortal mind? If the answer is in the affirmative, one is proving, day by day, that man is not and never was in a nightmare of trouble. No aggressive suggestion can then tempt him to view himself as a frail, frustrated mortal, loving or fearing false attraction. He acknowledges no irreparable past, no "dangerous age." He endeavors to walk the pathway of life with the uplifted standard of sinless joy, healthful vigor, unhampered progress. He stops believing that his happiness or success depends upon the actions of another. Equipped with spiritual truths and the humble desire to use them to benefit mankind, one cannot suffer disappointment. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 235), "Hungering and thirsting after a better life, we shall have it, and become Christian Scientists; learn God aright, and know something of the ideal man, the real man, harmonious and eternal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Das Leben ist lebenswert"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WER hat sich nicht schon in seinem Leben gefragt: „Ist das Leben lebenswert? Ist wirkliche und befriedigende Freude überhaupt zu finden?" Ein trauriges Ereignis war vielleicht die Ursache, daß einer den Glauben an sich und an andere verlor. Gegenwärtige Freude und frohe Hoffnung für die Zukunft scheinen aus seiner menschlichen Erfahrung vollständig ausgeschlossen zu sein. Ein anderer, der glaubt, daß durch Gnadenwahl unabänderlich feststehe, wer für die Erlösung auserwählt und wer ewig verdammt ist, nimmt ein leichtfertiges Verhalten an und stürzt sich dadurch ins Unglück. Viele, die das Verlangen haben, sich über die Bedrängnisse des Bösen zu erheben, haben sich eine sogenannte Lebensphilosophie gebildet, die sie befähigt, Anfechtungen mit scheinbarer Gelassenheit und Heiterkeit zu überstehen. Aber da sie das wirkliche Wesen Gottes, des Guten, und die Ohnmacht des Bösen nicht verstehen, erlangen sie nicht den wahren Frieden, der keine Furcht, keinen Argwohn und keinen Trübsinn kennt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist in das Leben vieler solcher Bekümmerter gekommen, lehrt sie die wahre Bedeutung des Daseins und zeigt ihnen, wie sie glücklich, gesund und nützlich sein können. In einem Briefe an eine christlich-wissenschaftliche Zweigkirche schrieb Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin dieser wahren Religion (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 166): „Solange wir das rechte Ideal haben, ist das Leben lebenswert, und unser Leben ist in Gottes Obhut". Diese Worte sind für alle anwendbar, ermutigend und erhebend.

Ein Ideal ist ein Vollkommenheits- oder Vortrefflichkeitsmaß, ein zu erreichendes oder zu verwirklichendes Ziel. Ist es dann nicht weise, das geistige oder rechte Ideal anzunehmen und dadurch das schwere seelische Leiden zu vermeiden, das die Verherrlichung menschlicher Persönlichkeit so oft zur Folge hat? Menschliche Begriffe von Güte können stets nicht anders als begrenzt, begrenzend und veränderlich sein.

Alle, die sich nach einer wahren und unfehlbaren Norm sehnen, werden sie in „dem wirklichen Menschen" finden, der, wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellany, S. 272), „das göttliche Ideal, d. h. Gottes Bild und Gleichnis war, ist und immer sein wird". Die Menschheit sollte für die Offenbarung Gottes als das vollkommene ewige Leben, als das Gemüt und die Liebe demütig dankbar sein. Der Mensch, Gottes genaues Ebenbild, Seine Widerspiegelung, ist auf ewig intelligent, lebendig und liebevoll. Alles, was diesen göttlichen Wahrheiten zu widersprechen scheint, ist Trugvorstellung, das unzuverlässige Zeugnis der materiellen Sinne. Geistige Tatsachen vernichten jede materielle Unwahrheit; und je mehr wir diese Tatsachen verstehen und beweisen lernen, desto harmonischer wird unsere jetzige Erfahrung sein.

Welch himmlischen Trost die lebenspendende Wahrheit dem Kranken bringt, dem seine Furcht- und Schmerzenlast unerträglich scheint! Verordnete Arzneien, Ortswechsel, Ruhestunden oder Verlaß auf menschlichen Willen haben in seiner großen Not versagt. Vielleicht hat ihm jemand gesagt, es sei Gottes Wille, daß er leide, und er müsse es ohne Murren tragen. Welche Freude und welche Hoffnung sein Herz erfüllen, wenn er erfährt, daß Gott liebevoll für alle sorgt, und daß es Sein göttlicher Wille ist, daß niemand umkomme! Der Mensch ist jetzt vollkommen und unsterblich. Keine sterbliche Trugvorstellung, Krankheit genannt und angeblich die Folge von Vererbung, Ansteckung, Alter oder irgend einem andern Irrtum, kann das unsterbliche Sein beinflussen. Wie klar doch Jesus dies erkannte! Zu Beginn seiner Haltätigkeit kam er in das Haus des Simon Petrus, dessen Schwiegermutter „mit einem harten Fieber" (Luk. 4, 38) schwer krank darniederlag. Jesus trat an ihr Bett und „gebot dem Fieber, und es verließ sie. Und alsbald stand sie auf und diente ihnen". War dies nicht ein wunderbarer Beweis, daß Fieber wie jede andere Krankheit ein falscher Gedankenzustand ist, der in der Gegenwart des heilenden Christus, der Wahrheit, nicht bleiben kann?

Man hört oft, vielleicht mit Bitterkeit oder Betrübnis, sagen: „Wenn ich nur wieder jung wäre und das ganze Leben vor mir hätte!" Alle Eigenschaften, die die Jugend so anziehend und begehrenswert erscheinen lassen, haben ihren Ursprung und ihre Fortdauer im göttlichen Gemüt. Anhaltende geistige Tatkraft, Schönheit, Unmittelbarkeit, begieriges Erwarten des Guten und wahres Selbstvertrauen gehören dem Menschen unaufhörlich. Die große Tatsache, daß das Leben Gott ist, ist eine beständige und wirksame Widerlegung des materiellen Glaubens, daß uns das Verstreichen der Zeit dieser wertvollen Eigenschaften beraube, das sittliche Feingefühl abstumpfe und unsern Ausblick begrenze. Sogenannte materielle Gesetze der Schwäche und des Mißerfolgs werden von Gottes Gesetz des ewigen, harmonischen Lebens völlig vernichtet. Sagte Jesus, der den Christus bekundete, nicht (Joh. 10, 11): „Ich bin gekommen, daß sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen?"

Mrs. Eddy spricht in der Predigt "The People's Idea of God" von rechten Idealen und deren segensreichem Einfluß auf das Leben der Menschen. Sie schreibt (S. 3): „Unsere Ideale bilden unsern Charakter". Es dürfte von Nutzen sein, sich zu fragen: Was für Ideale oder Gedankenvorbilder habe ich? Halte ich meine Gedanken unerschütterlich auf das geistige Ideal gerichtet und befreie ich dadurch mich und andere von den sündhaften Täuschungen des sterblichen Gemüts? Kann einer diese Fragen bejahen, so beweist er Tag für Tag, daß sich der Mensch in keinem bösen Traum von Schwierigkeit befindet oder je befand. Keine angreifende Gedankenbeeinflussung kann ihn dann versuchen, sich für einen schwächlichen, unnützen Sterblichen zu halten, der falsche Anziehung liebt oder fürchtet. Er verneint eine nicht wieder gut zu machende Vergangenheit und ein „gefährliches Alter". Er bemüht sich, den Lebensweg mit der hochgehaltenen Standarte sündloser Freude, gesunder Lebenskraft und ungehinderten Fortschritts zu gehen. Er hört auf zu glauben, daß sein Glück oder sein Erfolg von den Handlungen anderer abhänge. Mit geistiger Wahrheit und dem demütigen Wunsche, sie zum Wohl der Menschheit anzuwenden, ausgerüstet, kann man nicht enttäuscht werden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 235): „Wenn wir nach einem besseren Leben hungern und dürsten, werden wir es erhalten und Christliche Wissenschafter werden; werden wir Gott recht verstehen lernen und etwas von dem idealen Menschen, dem wirklichen, harmonischen und ewigen Menschen wissen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Small Rain

NO LULLABY is older than the rain:
The small rain falling on the tender grass.
The Hebrew shepherd lad, the Lesbian lass,
Hushed by its tranquil murmuring have lain
And dreamed their dreams. The nations rise and wane,
The destinies of men and empires pass;
But still tonight upon my window glass
Thin chimes tap out their slumber song again.

I hear it falling, falling through the night—
The ancient rain that makes the worn earth new—
Knowing that when both rain and night are gone,
Most gently will the fingers of first light
Wake birds to melody, and glisten through
The luminous and golden mist of dawn.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

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Dorothy Round Beats Champion At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Dorothy Round of England toppled Helen Jacobs of California from her Wimbledon tennis singles throne today with a straight-set victory, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Jacobs's unexpected defeat in the quarterfinals left Miss Alice Marble, American champion, as the Stars and Stripes standard bearer in the all-England women's championships. Miss Marble gained the semifinals by defeating the second seeded favorite, Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark and Germany, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. Her semifinal opponent is Jadwiga Jedrzejowski of Poland.

Miss Jacobs, who never had much fortune at Wimbledon until her title drive last year, faded before the English star's flawless backhand crosscourt placements.

The big crowd gave the defeated champion a great ovation as she retired from the courts.

Miss Round's semifinal rival will be Mme. Rene Mathieu of France.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, hard-hitting Polish girl, reached the semifinals at the expense of Margaret (Peggy) Scriven of England, 6—1, 6—2.

Mme. Rene Mathieu, veteran French woman, upset the favored Chilean ace, Anita Lizana, 6—3, 6—3.

In the third round of men's doubles, Charles Hare and F. H. D. Wilde of Great Britain defeated their compatriots H. G. N. Cooper and Robert Tinkler, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. Fumiteru Nakano and Jiro Yamagishi of Japan defeated R. F. C. Nichols and D. H. Williams of Great Britain, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

Frankie Parker of Milwaukee and his Italian partner, Giorgio de Stefani, were eliminated in the third round of men's doubles by Jacques Jamain of France and Georges Metaxa of Austria, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

The American doubles combination of Don Budge and Gene Mako entered the semifinals with a 6—4, 6—4, 10—8 victory over Christian Boussus and Yvon Petra of France. Budge and Mako will meet Jack Bromwich and Clifford Sproule of Australia in Thursday's semifinal.

Meadow Brook Cup Polo Leagues Are Making Progress

Meadow Brook Cups Polo Championship Standings—Meadow League

	Games Won	Games Lost	Goals For	Goals Against
Old Westbury	2	0	17	12
Aiken Knights	1	0	12	2
Aknusti	2	1	27	14
Ramblers	0	1	7	11
Greentree	0	1	6	9
Roslyn	0	2	4	25
Brook League				
Gulf Stream	2	0	25	10
Foxhunters	2	0	17	9
Delhi	1	1	16	16
Bostwick Field	1	1	13	17
Santa Barbara	0	2	8	22
Narragansett	0	2	13	18
Pelicans	0	0	0	0

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., June 29—In spite of postponements caused by wet fields on two of the four scheduled dates, good progress was made in the twin round robins of the Meadow Brook Cup series during the past week, with all but one of the 13 teams in action.

In the Meadow League, the Old Westbury four, organized by C. V. (Sonny) Whitney, with Cecil Smith as its leading scorer, took the lead with victories over the Meadow Brook Ramblers, on Thursday, 11 to 9, with Smith accounting for nine goals; and then going on to oust Aknusti from the lead on Saturday, in an overtime game that went into eight chukkers 6 to 5, with Smith accounting for four.

In the Brook League, Gulf Stream, with the Phipps brothers, and the Foxhunters, with Raymond Guest as their leading star, maintained their lead of the preceding week, as each scored an overwhelming victory, the former disposing of another brother combination, the Bostwicks, of Bostwick Field, 11 to 5; and the Foxhunters defeating the California team, Santa Barbara, 8 to 3.

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Last Four at Wimbledon

By a Staff Photographer; © Fox; Wide World

Frankie Parker, United States

Bunny Austin, England

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany (Upper) and Don Budge, United States

Major Leagues Discover Many Rookie Stars

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the halfway mark in the season close at hand, the major leagues find themselves with one of the richest crop of freshman stars in years. Instead of focussing on a single outstanding sensation as in some of the past campaigns, the spotlight of the American and National leagues is playing on practically every major city.

If the big league schedule called for the assembling of an all-star rookie team, there would be plenty of talent to choose from. Among the pitchers would be the following: Fette and Turner, Bees; Grissom, Reds; Bauers, Pirates; Melton, Giants; Williams, Athletics; Poffenberger and Gill, Tigers; McKain, Red Sox; Makosky and Chandler, Yankees; Hamlin, Dodgers, and LaMaster, Phillies. Each one of these men has shown flashes of brilliance this year and threatens to worry opposing batters for many more seasons.

Catching Roster

The catching roster would include: Tebbetts, Tigers; Bottarini, Cubs; Huffman, Browns; Chervinko, Dodgers, and Owen, Cardinals. Huffman, whom Hornsby picked right out of Ray Doan's baseball school at Hot Springs, is perhaps one of the most promising young backstops to arrive in years. This is his first season in organized baseball and at last reports was hitting well over .300.

Leading recruits among the infielders are: York, Tigers; McCarthy, Giants; Gutteridge, Cardinals; Outlaw, Reds; Mihalic, Senators; Fletcher, Bees; Young and Scharein, Phillies, and Doerr, Red Sox. York, Gutteridge and Outlaw are third basemen, Scharein is a shortstop, Mihalic, Doerr and Young are second sackers, and Fletcher and McCarthy guard the initial bag. The Red Sox benched Doerr several weeks ago because of light hitting, but the young Californian is a natural fielder and will develop into a batter.

New outfielders include: Laabs, Tigers; Brack, Dodgers; Mills, Red Sox; Marty, Cubs; Vince Di Maggio and Garms, Bees; Dickshot, Pirates; Ornovich, Browne and Hershel Martin, Phillies, and Padgett, Cardinals.

Outfield Trio

Brack and Arnovich have been up among the leading hitters all spring, with .350 and better at times. Add Marty to this pair and you have a National League trio batting close to .325, according to the most recent unofficial averages. No team in either league has an outfield trio anywhere close to that figure for a collective batting mark.

Chandler and Fette are perhaps the outstanding new hurlers. The former was on the sidelines with an injury for a while, but before leaving he won a regular starting berth on Joe McCarthy's Yankee mound staff. If the Yanks are successful in winning their second straight pennant, Chandler will undoubtedly get a chance in the World Series.

Fette, although working for the weakest hitting club in either circuit, has compiled a remarkable record. Thirty years of age, big league magnates are wondering how the St. Paul graduate escaped the eyes of scouts for so long. Probably, however, it was Lou's lack of a fast ball that turned the heads of ivory hunters. For a while, the new Bee pressed Carl Hubbell for honors in the senior league.

There haven't been any Dizzy Deans or Joe Di Maggios appear this year, but the well-balanced squad named above is studded with diamonds in the rough. A few may fade before September, but there will be others to step up and take their places.

Co-Captains at Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (AP)—Brown will have her first co-captains in the history of sports, covering almost 80 years. Peter Steele of Lyme, Conn., and Lucas B. Mayer of Staten Island, N. Y., were ratified as co-captains elect of fencing, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, athletic director, announced. The election of co-captains was so unusual that the election was referred to the athletic council.

National League

Results June 28

No games scheduled.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

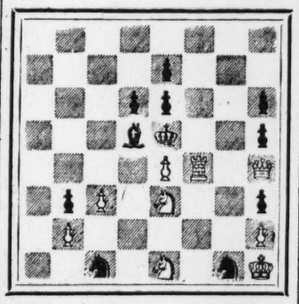
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 29, 1937

Problem No. 1944

By R. J. Bermudez

Black 11 Pieces



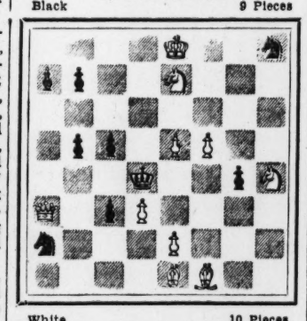
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Two-Move Mutates, 1936 problem contest)

Problem No. 1945

By R. J. Bermudez

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Second prize, Three Moves, 1936 North American problem contest. The composer is a native of Aguascalientes, Mexico.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1942. Q-Kt6

No. 1943.
1. B-QR7 Q-B6
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— B-Q4
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— Q-B8
2. QxRch
1. ——— Q-K7
2. QxBPch
1. ——— Q-Q2
2. Q-Q8ch
1. ——— KtxKt
2. BxKtch
1. ——— P-Kt3
2. Q-B6ch

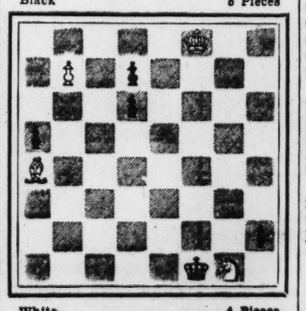
The feature of this is the defensive and offensive work of the queens.

End-Game No. 362. White wins: 1 PxP, PxP; 2 P-Q6, Q-Q2; 3 Kt-K7ch, K-Kt2; 4 QxPch, K-B; 5 Kt-B5, Kt-K; 6 R-R, and wins.

End-Game

End-Game No. 363
By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win
A pleasing bit of strategy by the famous Russian ending composer

Notes

Eighteen masters, representing 12 different countries, are now engaged in a tournament at Kemeri, a resort near Riga, Latvia. The leading contestants are Alekhine, former world champion, a naturalized Frenchman; Reshevsky and Fine of the United States, Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Tartakower of Poland, Keres of Estonia, and Stahlberg of Sweden. The other contestants are E. Steiner of Hungary, Reilstab of Germany, Landau of Holland, Mikenas of Lithuania, Book of Finland, Osols, Petrow, Hasenfuss, Apscheneek, Feigin and Berg, all of Latvia. Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports in the daily press.

Readers in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., will not want to miss an exhibition of chessmen from many countries, from the collections of G. A. Pfeiffer and Donald M. Liddell, which can be seen daily at the Newark Museum, 49 Washington Street, Newark. Also on view are photographs of European sets from the collection of Jean Maunoury of Paris. The exhibition is the first of a series of collectors' exhibits at the museum, and will close Oct. 3, 1937.

This game was one of many played by Fine in his recent stay in Sweden. He gradually builds up good attacking possibilities and, in characteristic style, allows a pawn to fall before he finally pushes through.

Queen's Pawn Game

Fine White	Jonsson Black	Fine White	Jonsson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-QB4	B-Kt5(b)
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	16 Q-K4	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 PxB	Kt-Q2
4 Q-Kt3	PxP	18 P-KR4	P-QB4
5 QxBP	B-Kt2	19 P-R5	PxQP
6 Kt-B3	P-B3	20 P-K6	Kt-K4
7 P-K4	Castles	21 PxPch	KtxP
8 B-K2	P-QKt4(a)	22 B-K6(c)	P-Kt4
9 Q-Kt3	Q-R4	23 BxP	QR-Q
10 P-K5	B-K3	24 P-R6	R-Q3
11 Q-B2	Kt-Q4	25 B-Kt3	B-B3
12 B-Q2	KtxKt	26 B-KB4	K-R
13 BxKt	P-Kt5	27 BxKt	RxB
14 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	28 BxR	Resigns

(a) This really weakens the Q side, but Black has no easy plan of development.
(b) 15 . . . B-Q4 was better.
(c) Now Black's game is about done.

This game was awarded first brilliancy prize in the B division of the New York Metropolitan Chess League. Fineman played for the Bronx-Internationals, and Maestre for the Jamaica Y. M. C. A.

Vienna Opening

Fineman White	Maestre Black	Fineman White	Maestre Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 B-Q3	CastlesQR
2 Kt-QB3	B-B4	13 P-QR4	P-QR4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	14 Q-Q3	P-Q3
4 Kt xP	Kt xKt	15 Q-B4	BxB
5 P-Q4	B-Kt5	16 PxB	K-Kt
6 PxKt	BxKtch	17 QR-Kt	PxP(a)
7 PxB	Kt-K2	18 BxP	PxB
8 B-QB4	Kt-Kt3	19 RxPch	K-R
9 P-B4	Q-K2	20 Q-B6ch	K-R2
10 B-K3	P-Kt3	21 R-R6ch	K-Kt
11 Castles	B-Kt2	22 R-R8 mate	

(a) Black might postpone matters with R-Q2, but after 18 Q-R6 his game would be pretty hopeless. Black would have done better to castle on the K side.

Kelley Will Play With Collegians Against Giants

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Larry Kelley, Yale's all-around athlete who recently turned down a bid for his services from the St. Louis baseball team, has agreed to make two gridiron appearances this fall for charity.

Andy Kerr, Colgate football mentor and head coach of the Eastern College All-Stars, said Kelley had promised to play against the New York pro Giants at the Polo Grounds Sept. 8. Proceeds will go to a fund sponsored by a New York newspaper.

Kelley, who plans to return from a trip to Europe Aug. 24, will be only two days off the boat when he appears in the first game with the college graduates against a picked pro team at Philadelphia Aug. 26.

Under the arrangements announced by Kerr, Kelley will play but two minutes in each half of the Philadelphia game because of the limited time he will have for getting into condition.

The Eli ace plans to teach this fall at Peddie Institute, at the same time taking graduate work at Princeton.

Washington Elects Adam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., University of Washington oarsmen have elected Gordon B. Adams '38 of Everson, captain of the varsity crew for next year. He was captain of his freshman crew. He was a member of last year's varsity which won the Olympic championship at Berlin and rowed No. 3 on this year's varsity which won the Pacific Coast Conference and Intercollegiate Rowing Association championships for the second successive time.

American Association

Columbus 9, St. Paul 8.
Minneapolis 18, Toledo 3.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 12, Louisville 8.

U. S. Cup Team Leads British In Ryder Golf

SOUTHPORT, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Led by the teams of Ed Dudley and Byron Nelson, and Ralph Guldahl and Tony Manero, the United States today gained a 2½ to 1½ lead over Great Britain's team of professional golfers in the scotch foursomes division of the biennial Ryder cup play.

The Dudley-Nelson and Guldahl-Manero combines won their matches, while Gene Sarazen and Denny Shute finished theirs all even for half a point and Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta lost to Percy Alliss and Richard Burton, 2 and 1.

Their showing in the foursomes, considered a British "speciality," strengthened the Americans' hopes of retaining the international trophy tomorrow, when eight singles matches will be played, and at the same time scoring their first victory on a British course. To date the series stands 3 to 2 in favor of the United States, each side having won on its own grounds.

The day's greatest surprise was the showing made by the veteran Dudley and Nelson, his young ex-Texan partner. In advance of the matches they had been regarded as a "weak" team to be sacrificed to Britain's reputedly strongest duo, Henry Cotton and Alf Padgham, the latter holder of the British open championship.

But Dudley and Nelson never fitted into that role. One down at the end of nine holes, which they toured in a sweeping gale that chilled the gallery of 4000, they rallied to finish the morning 18 all even.

They jumped into the driver's seat at the start of the afternoon's play by winning four of the first five holes from their highly touted rivals and never again were headed. To cap the climax, they finished off Cotton and Padgham with a birdie 4 on No. 16, thirty-fourth hole of the match and considered the most dangerous on the course.

While Dudley and Nelson were turning a victory that was extremely gratifying to their non-playing team captain, Walter Hagen, who was in their gallery all day, the defeat of Picard and Revolta by Alliss and Burton was a disappointment to the Americans. The two for many years have made up one of the strongest teams in best-ball competition, though they are not as familiar as the British with the Scotch foursomes style, in which each team plays alternate shots with the same ball.

After gaining a 1-up lead after nine holes, Picard and Revolta slipped badly on the second nine, to reach the half-way point three down. They failed to catch their British rivals from then on, though they did manage to reduce their deficit to one down after 27 holes.

Like Dudley and Nelson, Sarazen and Shute were all even with their opponents, young David Rees and veteran Charles A. Whitcombe, captain of the home side, after 18 holes. From then to the finish, neither team ever was more than one hole up as, after posting joint morning 78's, they carded parallel 35-39, 74's in the afternoon.

Guldhal, United States open champion this year, and Manero, who won the title in 1936, came back to defeat Arthur Lacey and William J. Cox, 2 and 1, after trailing by one down at 18 holes. Birdies on the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth, where each time they were home in 2 to the British combination's 3, were the deciding shots for the Americans.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	21	.640
Chicago	35	25	.583
Detroit	34	26	.567
Boston	31	24	.564
Cleveland	28	29	.491
Washington	26	33	.441
Philadelphia	20	36	.357
St. Louis	20	37	.351

Results June 28

No games scheduled.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Staten Island, always noted for innovations in sports, has launched another new one. Tomorrow, on the courts of the Richmond County Country Club, at Dongan Hills, the very first lawn tennis championship for college freshman will get under way, with 12 colleges represented by members of their freshmen classes of the past season.

The humpy island on the edge of New York Harbor, which geologists, who have swarmed there from all over the world to observe, say is the very last relic of the Great Ice Age of prehistoric days, and marks the lowest edge of the glacier that dug out the lake regions of New York and Canada, and the Hudson Valley, has always been right up to date on sports, and this latest sponsoring of a neglected class simply lives up to the tradition.

It was to Staten Island that a young lady whose family lived there, and had established a line of steamers to Bermuda, Miss Outerbridge, brought back on one of her trips to those islands a set of a new game called lawn tennis, then recently invented in England. That single set, with its crooked rackets, hour-glass layout of the court, and old fashioned balls, was responsible for the present game, and Staten Island saw its first game.

Cricket Comes In

Then cricket began its career, and the first international match between British and American players was staged on the open field of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, where now the portal to the interior of the island is situated. This is known as St. George, another token of the influence of the English, who were a large part of the causes which brought sport there. Later, after that club had moved, professional baseball had its turn at St. George, when the famous old Metropolitan team, with Radbourne and Esterbrook, played regularly, and old fashioned rugby and association football were staged by young Englishmen who found the island an attractive home.

Meantime, another sport crept down from New York, as a little group of track men and oarsmen organized the Staten Island Athletic Club, with a little boathouse on the Kill von Kull at New Brighton, and a six-lap mile track tucked away on the edge of the Sailors Snug Harbor. They added baseball to the list, and James A. Tyng, fresh from his contests against Amos Alonzo Stagg, in the old days of Harvard-Yale rivalry, pitched for them, while B. Spalding De Garmendia and his brother Martin, whose house still stands at the northeast corner of Washington Square, were chief contestants for the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club.

Lawn Tennis Flourished

Here lawn tennis also flourished, and Staten Island furnished the second national champion, when Harry W. Slocum followed Richard D. Sears. National doubles championships were played on the cricket field at Livingston, with Oliver S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington Jr. the champions. A ladies' club was organized, and annual tournaments brought the best of the women players of that day, including the Roosevelt sisters, Mabel Cahill and Augusta Schultz, who first met her husband, Clarence Hobart, on those courts.

Among the cricketers who played around the club were four sturdy Scots, pining for the game of their native land, these four quietly sneaked off one Sunday, and gathered up some tin cans. So it was that James and Willie Park, Willie Hunter and George Armstrong laid out a series of links on the hills back of Fort Wadsworth, at the Narrows, and built the first golf course. Gradually more and more golfers gathered. Soon the Fox Hills Club was in full swing, and other links were springing up like mushrooms as the rolling hills proved ideal for the sport.

The Richmond C. C. C.

One of these courses is a part of the grounds of the Richmond County Country Club, and today, as of 25 years ago, it is kept busy all summer, as players come from far and near to revel in its testing greens, with the view of the steamrs going out to sea past Sandy Hook.

So Staten Island welcomes another step forward in sport, with the same enthusiasm which brought players to its shores 60 years ago. Some of the families which were the founders of those days still linger on its porches, and now the second, and in some cases the third generation, are busy on the fields where their fathers, and in many cases their mothers, were the stars.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The College Rowing Season

Rowing was the first intercollegiate sport to take place in the United States as well as in England. In the latter country Oxford and Cambridge started college athletic competion way back in 1829, which is more than a century ago, while Harvard and Yale initiated their famous regatta in 1852. The English race has always been held on the famous Thames River; but Harvard and Yale inaugurated their regatta on Lake Winnipesaukee. In 1878, however, the Crimson and Blue transferred the event to the Thames River, New London, Conn., and ever since then, they have met over that course, with the exception of 1897, when they rowed in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River, and in 1918, when, due to the World War, they rowed on the Housatonic River, Debry, Conn. While the O-C and H-Y regattas will always hold a high place in college rowing circles, there are two other regattas in America which must be recognized as classic rowing events. These are the Pacific Coast Conference and the Intercollegiate Rowing Association championships. In addition sprint races are held every spring in the East and these are becoming more and more popular each year.

Wide World

James (Spike) Chace
Harvard Captain-Elect

Huskies Again Supreme

When it comes to the question of awarding the college rowing championship for 1937 there can be only one answer and that is University of Washington. When the Huskies ended their season of 1936 they were champions of the Pacific Coast Conference, champions of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, champions of the United States, winners of the Olympic trials and champions of the Olympic Games. Never before in the history of intercollegiate rowing had a college been so successful and held as many titles as did the pupils of Al Ulbrickson last year. How many of the honors would they be successful in defending in 1937 was the question when the oarsmen took to the water this past spring. With his entire varsity eight back in college, prospects of defending were very bright, and in no instance did the oarsmen disappoint their followers. They won the varsity, junior varsity and freshman races on the Pacific Coast and they repeated in all three races for a second time on the Hudson River in the IRA regatta. The only reason they will not win the national championship, Olympic trials and Olympic Games championship again this year is that they will not enter the first-named and the other two events will not be held. Yes, the Huskies are entitled to whatever honors that are connected with the rowing season of 1937 so far as the United States goes.

Bolles and Harvard

It also seems to me that Coach Bolles and the Harvard varsity eight are entitled to special recognition. For several years Harvard had been unable to win anything in the way of a sprint race, and, from 1920 to 1936, the Crimson had won her four-mile race against Yale only five times. In the face of victory over Yale last year, Harvard changed her varsity coach. This brought to the Crimson a former University of Washington oarsmen whose only coaching experience had been with the Washington freshman eights. Under such conditions it was hardly to be expected that the Crimson would do much more than lay the foundation for future successes under the Washington stroke; but Coach Bolles went to work and developed a varsity eight that lost only one sprint race—to Navy—and then went on to defeat Yale over the four-mile course in record time. When Coach Bolles took the Harvard position he went on record as saying there was no reason why a good sprint crew should not be a good four-mile crew, and he certainly proved that contention this, his first year, at Harvard. It looks as if Harvard's rowing problem had been settled for some years to come.

The Washington Stroke

Some 30 years ago a young man by the name of Hiram Conibear took hold of the University of Washington rowing candidates and proceeded to develop a crew at that institution. He taught them a stroke entirely new and neither the coach nor the pupils could have imagined that the new stroke would become as famous as is the case today. With Washington and Harvard winning the big college races held this year, victory perches on the prow of Washington-coached crews. In fact, the only eight not coached in the Washington system which was able seriously to challenge these crews was Navy, which should be conclusive proof that the stroke developed by Conibear and his successors at Washington is the most successful one used by the colleges today.

Oakmont Cruise Stiff Problem For Collegians

OAKMONT, Penna., June 29 (AP)—America's college golfers found it simpler to decipher ancient Latin orations and mathematical puzzlers yesterday than to figure out Oakmont's stiff par that hid behind greens which roll and dip and furrowed sand beaches that fringe the fairways.

Old man par, accustomed to weathering national open and amateur firing here, took all the punches the undergraduates could toss and was still laughing as the first round ended in the 36-hole qualifying test of the national intercollegiate golf championship.

A curly-haired blonde southerner, sturdy Stanley Holditch of Georgia Tech, drove and pitched and putted under a warm sun and a cooling breeze and the best he could do was a 37—37—74 two over par that topped all others.

Georgetown Leads

Georgetown University of Washington, with a four-man score of 320, took the lead in the team championship battle, with Georgia Tech, chiefly through Holditch's shooting, just a shot behind.

Holditch, who belongs to Bobby Jones' Atlanta East Lake club and studies business management at an engineering school, glared menacingly at par for seven holes, took a bogie 4 when he missed the short eighth hole and then drilled in a 12-footer for a birdie 4 at the ninth.

He couldn't handle par's straight-laced requirements coming in. The bogies got him at the 10th, 11th and 13th; but he ran down another putt for a birdie 4 at the 12th and then marched home, refusing to yield another blow.

Willie Turnesa, the Holy Cross boy whose brothers are professionals and taught him the game, got the worse of several encounters with traps on the first nine and finished with a 39—36—75 for second position.

Home Par Wins

Par allowed a dozen players to hold him to a draw for the front nine and then conjured them with sand caves that hemstitch the greens and fairways of the home stretch. None was able to tally a par 35 coming in.

Take Fred Haas Jr., of Louisiana, perhaps the best known of the college golfers. The lanky southerner shot a sparkling 36, one under par out and came stumbling home in a 43. He wasn't particularly crestfallen, for he had lots of company.

Vincent d'Antoni, Tulane's southeastern conference champion who led the parade off the tee; Paul Leslie, Louisiana, runner-up last year, and Rufus King, Southern Methodist trapshooting ace who frightened Lawson Little in the 1935 national amateur with a string of birdies, were tied for third with 76's.

Nationals Favored to Win All-Star Game

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Headed by a trio of the greatest pitchers in baseball—Carl Hubbell, Dizzy Dean and Van Lingle Mungo—Bill Terry's National League forces today stacked up as favorites to whip Joe McCarthy's Americans in the all-star game at Washington, July 7.

When either Dean, Hubbell or Mungo start a ball game their team is favored. But when each one is assigned to "bear down" for three innings apiece, it's that much tougher for the opposition. Sideliners think Terry will start Hubbell and then follow with Dean and Mungo in that order.

On the basis of averages in the respective leagues, the Nationals also seem to have more punch than their rivals, who have won three out of four of the all-star classics. Omitting the pitchers, the senior circuit stars possess a combined batting average of .339 as against one of .322 for the American Leaguers, although it must be remembered that one game doesn't mean much to batting averages.

McCarthy and Terry say they won't announce their starting lineups until next Monday, but the general guess is that the teams will feature these operatives:

Americans: Rolfe, New York, 3b; Di Maggio, New York, lf; Gehringer, Detroit, 2b; Gehrig, New York, 1b; Cronin, Boston, ss; Bell, St. Louis, rf; Walker, Detroit, cf; Dickey, New York, catcher; pitchers, Grove, Boston; Bridges, Detroit, and Gomez, New York.

Nationals: Martin, St. Louis, cf; Bartell, New York, ss; Paul Waner, Pittsburgh, rf; Medwick, St. Louis, lf; Mize, St. Louis, 1b; Herman, Chicago, 2b; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 3b; Hartnett, Chicago, catcher; pitchers, Hubbell, Dean and Mungo.

The three probable National League starting pitchers have won 28 games and lost 14. The combined record is 22 won and 12 lost for Grove, Bridges and Gomez.

Reserve strength gives the Americans a big edge, however. At first base, for instance, they will have Hank Greenberg of Detroit and Jimmie Foxx of Boston, either one capable of breaking up a ball game. At second and third they'll have the veteran Buddy Myer of Washington and Harlond Clift of St. Louis ready for action. Three reserve outfielders will be Wally Moses, Philadelphia; Roger Cramer, Boston, and Earl Averill, Cleveland, with catchers Luke Sewell of Chicago and Rick Ferrell, Washington, backstopping the backstop department. Monty Stratton, Chicago; Mel Harder, Cleveland, and Wesley Ferrell of Washington are pitching reserves.

The probable National League reserves named by Terry are: first base, Jim Collins, Chicago; second base, Burgess Whitehead, New York; shortstop, Bill Jurges, Cubs; outfielders, Gene Moore, Boston; and Joe Moore and Mel Ott, New York. Gus Mancuso, New York, and Ernie Lombardi of Cincinnati were named alternate catchers. Cy Blanton, Pittsburgh; Lee Grissom, Cincinnati, and Bucky Walters, Philadelphia, comprise the rest of the hurling staff.

Of the 46 players chosen—23 for each league—only one rookie was chosen—Lee Grissom of Cincinnati who is in the midst of a scoreless streak that has stretched 20 innings. Last year, Joe Di Maggio was the only yearling named. The American League failed to name one of its rookies this year.

Reports from Washington are that a sell-out is assured, with even the bleacher seats reserved.

West Indies Have Much Good Track Material

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, June 29 (CP)—The West Indies have plenty of material to produce world beaters on the cinder track, Dr. Phil Edwards, British Guiana-born Canadian Olympic track star, said yesterday as he passed through here en route to Barbados.

All the West Indies runners need is experience and training facilities, the Canadian star said. He was willing, he continued, to put his Olympic experience at their disposal.

He advocated the West Indies sending a unit to the Olympic Games instead of single colony representation, although he favored individual representation in the British Empire games.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
LAST 5 NIGHTS
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
FRIDAY, JULY 2
OLD TIMERS' NIGHT (Repeated)
SATURDAY, JULY 3
CLOSING NIGHT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Fredric March—Janet Gaynor
"A STAR IS BORN"
Wendy Barrie—Ray Milland
"WINGS OVER HONOLULU"
KIR. 4580 Harvard Square

Business and Industry

Paper Industry in 1937 Operates at 90.5 P. C. Capacity, New Peak

Commerce and Finance

Farmers Benefit From Better Ways Of Crop-Handling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Improved methods of production and preservation of high-value crops—food crops—until they reach the markets have a marked economic and social advantage for the American farmer, Ralph U. Blasingame, of Penn State College, retiring president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, told society members meeting this week at the University of Illinois.

In the East, and that's where the food crops are produced, said Prof. Blasingame, machinery manufactured in the Middle West for grain crops is today being adapted to the production and preservation of such crops as potatoes, celery, etc.

Improved Methods

Stone pickers are now being used to remove these hindrances from the fields, he pointed out, and machines which plant different vegetables in alternate rows, machines which cultivate these same vegetables are being improved and more and more put into use.

The quick-freezing of vegetables enables food crop growers to get their products to the market in first class condition, Prof. Blasingame said, warning that the slow-freezing process only damages the vegetables.

Another outstanding recent development in the various parts of the country where food crops are grown is the small or moveable irrigation. Agricultural engineers were quick to point out that the difference of only a few hours in moisture for some groups is most important. Irrigation is being done by temporary pipelines, frequently moved on axle extensions. Rows of vegetables are watered with the equipment, which is then moved along to another spot in the same field. While small compared to the irrigation in the great west, this irrigation has a great economic and social importance where used.

Promotion of rural electrification is one of the most significant moves going on in the United States today, in the opinion of C. O. Reed, of Ohio State University, winner of the Society of Agricultural Engineers McCormick medal. The award was made for his outstanding work as co-organizer of the campaign to eradicate corn borers.

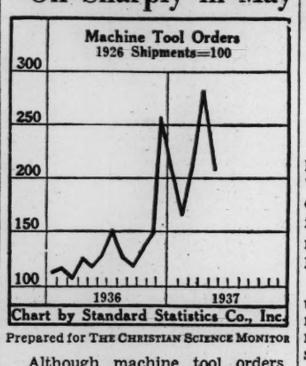
Better Machinery

Improvements in tractors and their uses, building economies, the reclamation of soil and maintenance of soil, the lessening of soil mass and the helping of it internally, were mentioned as important steps being taken in the agricultural engineering field by Prof. Reed.

"It is not only necessary to prevent soil erosion, but it is also necessary to maintain the internal soil," he said.

The importance of the growth of interest in rural electrification was pointed out by Dr. E. A. White, director of the committee on relations of electricity to agriculture, who said that more than 1,000,000 farms are now served by electricity, and the number grows daily.

Machine Tool Orders Off Sharply in May



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although machine tool orders declined sharply in May from the record high established in the preceding month, they were nevertheless, about double those for May, 1936. Machine tool demand is likely to recede further over the next month or two.

However, as most tool builders have a large backlog of orders and cannot promise delivery on new orders short of six to nine months, the prospective further recession in orders is of minor significance, especially as orders received last month are believed to have exceeded shipments.

Near-capacity operations for the rest of the year are assured for the major producers.

Miscellaneous Goods Seen Major Factor In Rubber Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increased production and sale of rubber goods other than automobile tires and tubes are the major factors in the current recovery being experienced by the manfacturers of rubber products, says the Index of the New York Trust Company.

While the tires and tubes stiill represent more than half the value of the industry's total production, their proportion is progressively declining, according to the bank review, as new fields of usefulness are opened up for the so-called mechanical goods primarily employed in machinery or industrial equipment manufacture.

"Future prospects, indeed," says the Index, "would appear to point toward even more reliance by manufacturers on miscellaneous products. Original equipment sales of tires and tubes are geared directly to the manufacture of automobiles, and while they may be expected to expand still further with increased production of motor vehicles, this type of business has always had very narrow profit margins. Replacement sales, on the other hand, are limited in their possible expansion because of the longer life which the tire manufacturers have succeeded in giving their products.

"No such definite limits exist, however, to the potentialities opening up through the new uses of rubber. Equipment of tractors with the newly developed tires suitable for farm machinery, and rubber for automobile upholstery constitute two fields of expansion which may prove as important as the original automobile tire business itself. With research and product improvement continuing, the opportunities of manufacturers of rubber products appear distinctly encouraging."

Paper Production Reaches New High In First 5 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Launched from the peak positions attained by some divisions in 1936, the paper industry encountered little interference to its progress during the first five months of 1937, says a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"No particular source contributed to the extension of the improvement for the fifth consecutive month," continues the report, "the spreading demand arising from the expansion of general business and the larger orders from regular customers. Even with the slackened rate of May buying, wholesale volume was 10 to 25 per cent more than in the 1936 five-month period, while the gain in retail sales widened 15 to 30 per cent.

Scarcity of Sulphite

"Scarcity of bleached sulphite, because of its greater diversion to the munitions, rayon, and other industries, prevented production from going more than 10 to 20 per cent ahead of the five months of 1936. From the total for the latter period, newsprint output rose 16.5 per cent to a new high at 11.6 per cent over the 1929 peak.

"For all grades, 1937 paper production has been estimated at 5 to 8 per cent over the record set in 1936 at 11,843,000 tons, as computed by the Writing and Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association, which surpassed the 1929 peak by 6.3 per cent.

"Proposed and actual construction of mills," says the survey, chiefly for the production of pulp, kraft, and newsprint, along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard thus far this year ran in excess of $100,000,000. Wider price rises are expected this fall, when manufactures start operations on pulp contracted above the current basis or on the still higher spot pulps. Labor costs have advanced, most estimates placing pay rolls up 15 per cent from 1936 totals.

"Handicapped by inadequate supplies of some types of pulp, many manufacturers were unable to reach the schedules planned for this year. Despite this situation, operations were advanced sufficiently to carry production from 10 to 20 per cent over that for the first five months of 1936.

"With shipments exceeding new business since mid-May, some of the mills turning out book and writing papers have been catching up on orders. Plants producing magazine, waxed, blottings, blanks, and cellophane still were behind on deliveries.

Output at New Peak

"Rate of output for the five months of 1937, based on paper production reports to the American Paper and Pulp Association, reached a new peak at an average of 90.5 per cent of capacity. This was 14.8 per cent above the previous high of 78.8 for the 1936 period, and 31.2 per cent over 1935 at 69.0.

"Combined production of newsprint for Canada and the United States in May, according to the compilation of the News Print Service Bureau, rose to 388,235 tons, an increase of 13.0 per cent from the 343,742 tons in May, 1936.

"No other month in the history of the industry exceeded this newsprint production total," concludes the report.

U. S. Steel May Net $3 in 2nd Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Steel Corporation's second quarter net earnings may amount to as much as $3 per common share, according to estimates made by Hornblower & Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in a study of the corporation's current position. Estimates have been based upon finished steel shipments reported for the period with allowance for price and wage advances and for efficiency factors, it was stated.

"U. S. Steel Corporation has a tremendous earning power under normal business conditions," the review observes. "During the years 1923 through 1930, the company's earnings ranged from a low of $85,067,192 in 1924 to a high of $197,592,060 in 1929. Results thus far this year indicate that 1937 earnings may compare favorably with those obtained in the 1923-1930 period. Looking still further into the future, it would seem as if U. S. Steel may eventually obtain earnings above the record 1929 level, in view of increased efficiency in operations which it is expected to obtain from its modernization program. We consider that U. S. Steel has now recovered its former earning power and that it will again participate prominently in the industrial progress of this country."

Cluett, Peabody to Offer Common at $22 Per Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., announced in an amendment to the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that the price at which the company proposes to offer 112,974 shares of its common stock for subscription to its common stockholders will be $22 per share. Subject to the registration statement becoming effective, the company intends to offer the shares to its common stockholders of record June 25 in ratio of one additional share for each five shares held.

The underwriters, in addition to Goldman Sachs & Co., which is heading the group, will consist of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Data Show 38 P. C. of Foreign Dollar Bonds Now in Default

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The third annual report of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., in 866 pages, just issued, shows that over $2,000,000,000, or 38.5 per cent of the $5,374,884,762 principal amount of foreign dollar bonds outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1936, was in default either as to interest, sinking fund payment or principal.

This compares with $1,825,403,600, or 34 per cent of the $5,345,449,590 foreign dollar bonds in default at the end of 1935, as shown in the council's report for that year. Of the 522 separate issues of foreign dollar bonds outstanding, a total of 237, or 45.2 per cent, were in default on some part of their service.

Taken as a group, the Latin-American countries have made relatively the poorest showing in the adjustment of their defaulted debts, the council reported. The amount of outstanding dollar bonds of Latin-American governments and political subdivisions aggregated on Dec. 31, 1936, approximately $1,541,456,063, of which about $1,168,683,972, or 76 per cent was in total or partial default.

Those in default included 44 issues of national governments, 39 issues of provincial governments, 29 issues of municipal governments and 17 corporate issues guaranteed by the national governments, making a total of 129 issues out of the aggregate of 237 issues of government dollar bonds in default in all the world.

24 Negotiations

The council said, in its discussion of the Latin-American situation that the trade balance between those countries and the United States in 1936 was $106,466,106 against this country, or more than enough exchange—as a block—to pay the annual interest charges in full. On the basis of 1936 trade, the foreign investment of Americans in Latin-America foreign-dollar securities is approximately four times the value of our annual exports to those countries, the report set forth. There was due and unpaid from Latin America at the close of last year approximately $300,000,000 in interest, or about 80 per cent of the total value of one year's exports from the United States to those countries.

During the past year the council has negotiated with 24 default situations in 21 countries involving 160 different bond issues with a total face value of more than $1,500,000,000. As a result of the negotiations concerning two issues of Chinese origin, eight issues of Poland and four issues of Uruguay, offers have been made or are promised to be made to bondholders. The Domonican Government made effective its offer of service announced in 1934, and the German Government has made its interest funding bonds available to the holders of German non-Reich bonds.

The council's report said that while some encouragement may be found in respect to a willingness of foreign governments to negotiate some sort of settlement on their outstanding dollar debt, analysis of the various statistical data and comments on the various defaulted situation contained in the report, again reveals a striking indifference on the part of some of the foreign governments toward entering negotiations for a resumption of service, or some kind of settlement on their external debts. This attitude prevails in certain instances in spite of substantial improvement in financial and economic conditions.

European Defaults

The reports' tabular information revealed that 49.8 per cent of European dollar bonds outstanding were in default of interest or principal on Dec. 31, 1936; 2.4 per cent of the bonds of Far East and African origin, and 3.8 per cent of Canadian issues. These percentages compare with 68.52 per cent for Latin American issues at the end of 1935; 31.15 per cent for European issues; 0.31 per cent of Far Eastern, and 0.02 per cent of Canadian issues, at the close of 1935.

Grouped according to the type of issues, the report shows that 66 out of 125 national government issues, or 40.4 per cent, are in default; 66 state or provincial loans out of 158 issues, or 66 per cent, are default; 61 municipal out of 163 issues, or 40.3 per cent, and 44 out of 76 corporate loans with government guarantee, or 33.4 per cent. The council reiterated, in a preliminary discussion, its stand against the repatriation of outstanding bonds by foreign governments at a fraction of their stated value, and maintained its position that the present is not the proper time to make long-term permanent debt settlements.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italian Shipbuilding—The Italian Government has assumed control over all the principal shipbuilding yards and companies in that country and consolidated these in the hands of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction. According to a Royal Decree Law, the three large companies of Genoa and Trieste are absorbed by the I. R. I., which will buy their shares at fixed prices. The measure covering shipbuilding, like that already extended over the Merchant Marine itself, is another step by Italian Government to assume control over all large private enterprises which the Government considers vital to national defense.

Olive Oil—Italian consumption of olive oil is about 2,887,432 quintals per annum against a domestic production of 1,875,000 quintals, making it necessary for Italy to import about 1,100,000 quintals of olive oil every year. To bring about a larger yield the Italian Minister of Agriculture is studying methods for improving the cultivation of olive trees and to encourage more rational use of fertilizers. There also have been steps taken to improve the cultivation of olive trees.

New Hydraulic Works—A program of hydraulic works to be carried out along the Tiber River at a cost of about $5,722,500 has been announced by the Italian Minister of Public Works. The project is expected to extend over a period of five years. It is proposed to regulate the course of the Tiber, to straighten it at certain points and to construct a series of basins to improve its navigability. In the project is included the construction of a hydroplane station.

Aircraft Exposition—At the second international aircraft exhibition to be held in Milan, Italy, from Oct. 2 to 17, 1937, inclusive, manufacturers and producers of all nations have been invited to exhibit aircraft of all kinds as well as accessories.

Greece Goes Modern—American made equipment is to be installed in the first modern garage in Greece, now being constructed in Athens. The garage will be eight or nine stories in height. With the exception of two elevators of European manufacture, all of the equipment will be made in the United States. The car conveyors and turntables to be installed will be constructed locally.

Greece Imports Machinery—An increase of 5½ per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value marked the importation of industrial machinery into Greece in 1936. Imports of industrial machinery in the last two years from Germany, Austria and Belgium increased while decreases were recorded in shipments from the United Kingdom, United States, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia. Germany supplied nearly 75 per cent of Greece's total machinery imports in 1936, with Great Britain second and United States third.

Greece Imports Radios—Imports into Greece of radio receiving sets established a new high record in 1936 when receipts numbered 5357 units compared with 4570 units in 1935. The United States was the first-ranking foreign supplier of radio sets for the Greek market in 1936, having furnished 3282, or 61 per cent.

No Sugar in Greece—The idea of a local sugar industry in Greece originated with the excellent results reported to have been obtained in experimental cultivation of sugar beets on the newly reclaimed lands in Macedonia and Thrace. However, nothing definite has yet been done in this connection and the country depends entirely upon imports for its requirements. Greece imported 70,711 metric tons compared with 64,606 metric tons in 1935. The United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia were the first-ranking foreign sources for sugar imports in 1936.

Aluminum Production—The first aluminum plant to be operated in Yugoslavia is being constructed near the town of Sibenik. Erection of the buildings and the setting up of machinery is already in progress. The machinery was purchased in Germany at a cost of about $750,000. The annual production of the new plant is estimated at about 1000 tons.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of Bulgaria continued to expand during the first four months of the current year with exports recorded as being valued at about $21,126,142, compared with $13,151,750 in the like quarter of 1936. Imports during the four months of 1937 were valued at $15,333,760 compared with $11,587,600 in the like quarter of 1936. Great Britain is striving to increase its trade with Bulgaria. Imports into Bulgaria from Great Britain of machinery and textiles is of a smaller valuation than imports of such mechandise from most of the other large countries. Bulgarian exports to Great Britain, consisting mainly of farm products, have increased considerably recently.

Roumanian Power—While the introduction of electric current in rural districts in Roumania is progressing very slowly because of the prevailing low standard of living of the peasant and his limited earning power, the cities and towns of the country, especially Bucharest, offer a good market for electrical material. The importation of electrical equipment and electrical material in general is believed to be increasing. Roumanians are as yet unfamiliar with many of the

Spain's Pyrites Business—Spain's position as supplier of pyrites is being threatened not only temporarily but probably for years to come. A few countries such as Germany, treat pyrites for iron and copper values but other countries export the cinders after extracting the sulphur for sulphuric acid manufacture. Producers in other countries, notably in Portugal, Scandinavia and Yugoslavia are benefiting by the situation brought about by the revolution and are concluding long-term contracts with Spain's former customers.

Corporation Net In 1936 Increased On Whole 52 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New profits of 1872 corporations in 1936, increased 52.2 per cent over net in 1935, according to a detailed analysis by the Standard Statistics Company. Considerable variation was revealed among the three major groups. Earnings of industrial companies rose 53.3 per cent, those of utilities 24.7 per cent and those of railroads 700 per cent, due largely to the fact that income recorded by railroads as a whole in 1935 was insignificant.

Of all the industrial groups surveyed, only one, real estate, showed a net deficit for the year. Even so, the net loss was sharply reduced from that in 1935. The coal industry was the only other important line to operate at a deficit in 1935, but that returned to a profitable status last year. Combined earnings of 31 coal mining companies in 1936 were $4,121,000, against a net loss of $1,084,000 in the preceding 12 months.

There were a number of lines which experienced meager earnings in 1935, but which showed worth-while profits in 1936. Included among these are the aircraft companies with a net income of $7,827,000, against $395,000; asphalt and cement, $12,886,000, against $1,044,000; paper, $22,363,000, against $4,656,000; and railroad equipment, $26,053,000, against $2,571,000. On the other hand, there was a reduction of 21 per cent in the profits of meat packers and of 50 per cent in earnings of leather tanners.

Some Industries Net Mediocre

Still another classification includes those industries which were able to secure profits last year only slightly above those in 1935. These are containers, up only 0.7 per cent; candy and chewing gum, 5.2 per cent; shoes, 5.3 per cent; gold, 1.6 per cent; grovery chains, 7.1 per cent; hosiery and knit goods, 4.3 per cent, and cigars 4.8 per cent.

The following table shows net earnings of 1872 corporations in various important industries for 1935 and 1936:

	(Thous. of dollars) 1935	1936	P.C. Inc.
Advg. ptg & pub.	24,969	31,112	29.4
Aircraft	395	7,827	1882.0
Automobiles	194,152	324,293	67.1
Automobile parts	75,470	98,406	30.4
Automobile tires	21,682	43,188	99.2
Beverages	38,628	52,465	35.9
Bldgs & supplies	37,661	55,706	47.9
Chemicals	153,906	207,507	34.8
Coal	†1,084	4,121	—
Containers	45,983	46,273	0.7
Elec equip & radio	56,470	87,760	55.3
Finance companies	41,672	55,283	32.7
Food products	160,257	190,395	18.7
Leather & shoes	18,142	17,971	*0.9
Household prod	36,326	52,380	44.0
Machinery	69,906	136,800	95.5
Medicines	32,316	39,690	22.7
Metals (non-fer'us)	127,150	180,448	48.8
Miscellaneous	65,380	103,743	58.8
Office equipment	21,647	29,196	34.9
Oil	294,818	481,489	63.3
Paper	4,656	22,363	380.0
Railroad equipment	2,571	26,053	913.0
Retail trade	168,554	231,221	37.1
Shipping & shipbldg	1,515	7,634	404.0
Steel & iron	55,158	163,927	197.1
Sugar	33,901	45,651	34.7
Textile and apparel	29,488	50,914	72.6
Thea & mot pict	16,211	33,009	104.0
Tobacco	82,497	92,129	11.6
Total industries	1,909,497	2,927,954	53.3
Utilities	623,120	777,815	24.7
Railroads	23,183	185,371	700.0
Total corporations	2,555,800	3,891,140	52.2

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Not all of the 1620 industrial reports were sufficiently detailed to permit an analysis of the surplus account, but these figures were presented in the statements of 395 companies. A composite of these reveals that dividends paid on the common shares increased 71 per cent as compared with 1935. Despite a somewhat smaller number of preferred shares outstanding, dividends on these increased 48 per cent.

Funded Debt Reduced Slightly

There was also a relatively small reduction in funded debt, and this, along with the higher earnings, raised the coverage of fixed charges to 17.5 times, against 10.6 times a year ago. Actual fixed charges were 13.5 per cent under 1935.

After the payment of fixed charges and all dividends there was a balance of 18.3 per cent greater than a year earlier. However, surplus credits exceeded debits, with the result that net surplus for the year was 20.5 per cent greater.

There was a small expansion in invested capital, in spite of which earnings on invested funds rose sharply to 9.1 per cent, against 6.4 per cent in 1935. There was also a small gain in the value of property and investments, and earnings on this total increase to 13.9 per cent, from 9.8 per cent in the 12 months preceding.

A composite balance sheet constructed from the reports of these same 395 industrial corporations reveals that their financial position at the year-end was less liquid than on Dec. 31, 1935. Total current assets were up 6.9 per cent, but current liabilities rose 21.7 per cent. The result was a less favorable current ratio, 4.3, against 4.9.

There was also a less liquid current asset position, as cash reserves were off 3.0 per cent, while receivables increased 16.6 per cent and inventories rose 9.8 per cent. There is nothing of an unfavorable nature in these changes, however, as increased business normally demands that investment in receivables and inventories be raised. Higher sales naturally increase the total of open accounts, while increased volume, with higher prices, calls for the maintenance of a broader and higher valued inventory.

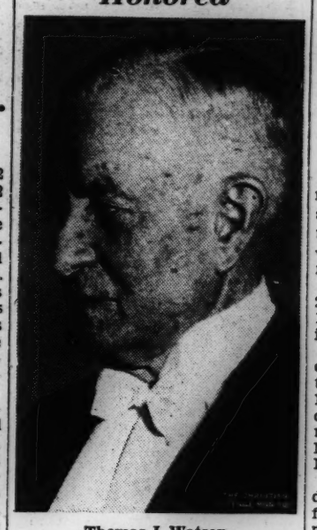
N. Y. Telephone Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — The Public Service Commission announced it had authorized the New York Telephone Co. to issue $25,000,000 of refunding 3¼ per cent bonds, proceeds from which, if and when sold, will be used to retire $25,000,000, face value, of the company's 6½ per cent preferred stock.

Chicago, Milwaukee Earns Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad reported May net operating income of $21,792, compared with a deficit of $310,265 a year ago. Gross operating revenues totaled $8,660,724, an increase of $235,111.

Honored



Thomas J. Watson

Internationally-Known American Industrialist, Head of International Business Machines Corp., Has Just Been Elected President of the International Chamber of Commerce at the Ninth Biennial Congress of the Chamber. He Succeeds Dr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen of the Netherlands

Court Says Cotton Growers Entitled To Larger Tax Refund

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals has decided that 100,000 cotton producers were entitled to more than $3,500,000 in refunds for cotton tax exemption certificates they bought under the repealed Bankhead Act.

The court said the cotton farmers were coerced to buy the certificates under threat of a confiscatory tax.

The Bankhead Act was repealed after the Supreme Court invalidated its basic principles in holding the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional.

The Court of Appeals ruled on suits brought by two Alabama and two Mississippi cotton planters against Ernest L. Deal, manager of the national surplus cotton tax exemption certificate pool; Secretary of Agriculture Wallace; W. A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States, and Comptroller Payne and Administrator Davis of the defunct AAA.

The Bankhead Act was passed by Congress "to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for paying additional benefits under Agricultural Adjustment Act and for other purposes."

The act was limited to the crop year 1934-1935 and fixed the quota for that year at 10,000,000 bales, imposing a $25 per bale tax on all cotton produced in excess of the allotment.

Provision was made for the issuance of tax exemption certificates to farmers for the amount of their allotment. In case they did not use all their exemption certificates, they were empowered to deposit them in a tax exemption certificate pool, from which they must be purchased by other growers who raised cotton in excess of their allotment. Thus the excess production tax of $25 a bale could be avoided. However, the price charged by the pool for exemption certificates was $20 a bale.

It was to recover money paid into the pool by growers who had exceeded their allotment for exemption certificates that the present suit was brought.

Chicago Business Continues Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Chicago business picture continued bright during the past week despite turbulent cross-currents and the deterrents of the labor situation, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Extremely hot weather brought greatly accelerated sales of summer clothing, beach, and sports wear, sales in some departments assuming record proportions.

An unusually attractive sports week calendar brought substantial numbers of out of town visitors to Chicago, adding materially to the incomes of Chicago hotels and restaurants, places of amusment, and transportation agencies.

Hundreds of merchants in Chicago for their annual convention reported excellent business and splendid prospects due to increased farm earnings. This was reflected in substantial purchases of fall and early winter merchandise from Chicago wholesale and manufacturing concerns. Merchants in the Northwest were particularly optimistic, stating that the farm income in Minnesota and in the Dakotas would be approximately 90 per cent greater than that of a year ago. While some concern was expressed over increasing retail prices, they pointed out that prices today are still 19 per cent below the 1929 level.

Bank clearings were up 14.3 per cent over the previous week, evidencing an increasing resistance against the usual seasonal business slump.

World Production of Lead, Zinc in May Above April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of lead, excluding Spain, totaled 158,519 tons in May, compared with 153,981 tons in April and 148,659 in March, according to the American Bureau of Metals Statistics. World lead output for the first five months of this year amounted to 747,288 tons.

The world output of zinc in May aggregated 162,259 tons, against 157,001 in April and 137,737 in May, 1936. In the first five months of this year the output was 747,585 tons. Domestic production of zinc in May was 55,012 tons, compared with 52,009 in April and 238,064 for the first five months of this year.

Sees Possibility Of Readjustment Of Co-operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—More than 1200 representatives of the $2,000,000,000 agricultural co-operative business this month took their annual inventory of recent pertinent developments.

The meeting, held here (June 21-25) at Iowa State College, was the 13th annual conference of the American Institute of Co-operation.

The future of the agricultural co-operative movement, as typified by two of the more prominent of the 100 who addressed the group, was outlined by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the institute, and E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics.

"The extent to which governmental devices to regulate agriculture will finally prove hindrances or helps may depend largely upon the manner in which farmers' co-operatives develop their own policies in relation to their utilization," Mr. Holman said.

Possible Readjustment

"Under present conditions, the world-wide trend toward autocracy of government may result in an entire readjustment of the direction of activities of many of our co-operative enterprises. This process must necessarily take into account the essentially new set of problems rising out of the new activities of government."

"Would not a price policy designed to maximize the purchasing power of the masses induce a more favorable trend of co-operative development than the present emphasis on supply restriction as a means of unit price enhancement?" asked Mr. Nourse.

"The restriction policy began with the large scale co-operatives immediately after the war and has been nurtured by the Federal Farm Board and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It is not to be abandoned as a recourse—but:

"The price process is not a one-way street. Quite as often as not, the economically 'better price' is the price which is lower; the price which more people can afford to pay; but a price which is still remunerative to the producer because he has taken full advantage of new economies or efficiency and low unit costs made possible by capacity operations—the price, in a word, which registers the constant advance of a nation which prides itself on its Yankee ingenuity; its democratic vigor."

Educational Body

Primarily an educational body and incorporated as such, the Institute takes no stand on matters of policy but argues and discusses, among its members, the most controversial of subjects.

Especially highlighted among the discussions was the acridly sharp argument between C. V. Gregory, conservative, capitalistic editor of the Chicago, Ill., Prairie Farmer, and E. R. Bowen, head of the left-wingish, urban-consumer American Co-operative League.

Mr. Bowen, who believes the present economic order is on the way out, pointed to the complete elimination of profit between producer and consumer as the only way out of our "present muddle." Gregory, supporting the present system, charged that the farmer is a capitalist and that his only quarrel with capitalism is that it does not permit him to be more of one. Then he added that the League had evidently forgotten that the higher than prevailing wage (which the League fostered) was price fixing just as much as the arbitrary placing of a high value on the farmer's products.

Continental Motors Corp.

DETROIT — Continental Motors Corporation showed a net profit of $71,031 for its second quarter of the fiscal year ended April 30, 1937, after depreciation, taxes and miscellaneous deductions, but before federal income tax, according to W. R. Angell, president. Earnings for the quarter were sufficient to overcome the small loss incurred during the first quarter, showing a net profit before federal income tax for the first half of the fiscal year of $34,617.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 86

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 16, 1937, for the quarter ending June 30, 1937, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21

Would You Like Life Insurance On Your Home, Factory, Auto? It's Here

NEW YORK (AP)—The insurance salesman who knocks on your door, or finally gets you on the telephone, or quarries you in your office, will soon be saying:

"I would like to interest you, Mister Public, in a life insurance policy on your office building and factory."

You may be a bit puzzled. Life insurance on property? Never heard of it. But it's here.

Following the enactment of legislation in Albany in May, the Property-Life Insurance Company of America is being organized in New York. The shares have been privately subscribed. In insurance circles, it was believed this field of insurance would eventually attract other companies. At the office of the superintendent of insurance, however, it was said no other company, so far as known, was in the process of organization.

The founder of the Property-Life Company is Dr. Hans Heymann, a noted German financial expert and economist who developed the idea of life insurance on property before the World War and who organized the first such insurance company in Berlin years ago.

Dr. Heymann is now living in this country.

The company expects to operate for a time on only three states, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

In simple terms, property life insurance is the application of the idea and technique of personal life insurance to property — office buildings, stores, factories, homes, machinery, ships, automobiles.

It is insurance against dilapidation and obsolescence and is entirely separate from fire insurance, or storm or flood. It provides for rebuilding or replacement at the expiration of the policy. As in personal life insurance, the premium is based on actuarial principles applied to the average life of property in its various classifications.

Commonwealth & Southern Revenues Above May, 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and its operating units report consolidated gross revenues for the month of May, 1937, amounting to $12,123,020, as compared with $10,823,799 for May, 1936. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve, net income amounted to $1,193,463 as compared with $901,114 in May, 1936.

For the year ended May 31, 1937, consolidated gross revenues amounted to $142,045,959, as compared with $126,907,351 for previous 12 months. After all charges, consolidated net income was $15,420,378, an amount equivalent to $10.28 per share on the outstanding preferred Stock $6 Series of the Commonwealth & Southern, as compared with $6.90 per share for the 12 months ended May 31, 1936. After deducting requirements for full preferred stock dividend at the rate of $6 per share per annum, the balance was $6,423,151—an amount equivalent to slightly more than 19 cents per share on the common stock outstanding, as compared with 4 cents per share for the 12 months ended May 31, 1936.

Norfolk & Western Railway

NEW YORK (AP)—Norfolk & Western Railway for first five months of 1937 had net income of $13,073,723 after charges and taxes, equal after dividends on the 4 per cent preferred stock to $9.02 a share on common stock. This compared with net income of $11,902,643 for the similar period last year or $8.19 a common share.

California Crude Oil Flow Largest Since January, '36

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Crude oil from California's 12,800 producing wells was in greater volume in May than in any month since January, 1936. At that time production was at the recovery peak. The month's crude oil flow was 20,365,478 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported. In the preceding month it was 18,816,050 and in May last year 17,875,938 barrels.

While certain observers have expressed uneasiness at the rise of production, market outlets took all the new production. In fact, there was a slight decrease in total petroleum stocks, to 125,030,249 barrels from 125,115,431 at the beginning of the month.

The production increase was principally from the new Wilmington field, which, in two months, rose from an output too small to be reported by the institute to the May flow of 1,231,959 barrels.

Kroger Grocery Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales for four weeks to June 19 of Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. were $19,252,996, an advance of 5.2 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 733,830
1937 vol. to date 228,255,217
1936 vol. to date 260,766,950

Steels and Rails Have Mild Rally In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Leading shares worked upward in the stock market today as buying support appeared in modest volume.

The rally started soon after the opening with steels and rails in the van of the advance. A brief spurt of selling pared some gains, but the forward move carried through and near the final hour prices were near their best.

Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares for the day.

France's suspension of gold payments seemed to have little effect.

Indications that backlogs of the steel mills were larger than expected aroused buying interest in this section. United States Steel, Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, after losing ground in early dealings, came back for small advances.

A notable performer was Santa Fe, which at one time was up about three, reacting a bit later. New York Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred and Baltimore & Ohio all were gainers.

Anaconda, Kennecott and American Smelting managed to add a trifle. Western Union picked up a point in morning trading.

Others tilting forward were General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power and Light, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corporation, and Amerada.

Bonds Are Lower

Price changes in bonds again were predominantly on the down side today as investment circles studied implications of suspension of gold payments in France.

Losses of fractions to more than a point were widely distributed among corporate loans. U. S. Treasury issues also yielded for further small losses, ranging in a few instances around 4-32ds at one time.

Rails continued in the forefront of the decline, with Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s down fractions. Also off fractions to a point or so were American & Foreign Power 5s and Western Union 5s.

French 7½s dropped more than 2 points but generally the news from Paris did not seem to have influenced perceptibly most foreign loans.

Wall Street for some time had been on the alert for further revaluation of the French currency and liquidation traceable to the overnight news on the franc was not regarded by many observers as a major unsettling factor in bond dealings. More attention was paid in some quarters to indications of seasonal business recession and the potential effects on corporate earnings, particularly carrier revenues.

However, from a longer view, bond men recognized events in France might have important repercussions in this country. Many looked for devaluation of the franc to check the incoming gold flow and diminish treasury need for borrowing to "sterilize" the yellow metal.

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—A rallying turn took hold of the curb exchange today following yesterday's decline and most shares moved into higher ground. Gains ranged from fractions to a point.

Utilities and oils found a better footing, Electric Bond & Share and United Gas were gainers. Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and Cities Service were unchanged. Gulf Oil worked up nearly a point and Pantepec Oil improved a fraction. Imperial Oil was unchanged while Cosden Oil gained ⅛.

Also pointing upward were St. Regis Paper, Technicolor, Colon Development and F. J. Jacobs.

Lower by fractions to a point were Eagle Picher, New Jersey Zinc, Fisk Rubber, Newmont Mining and Fairchild Aviation.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Influenced by further declines in New York yesterday and closing of the Paris Bourse, stocks weakened today. Most groups closed around the lows. Transatlantics, rubber shares and gilt-edged issues were depressed. The 3½ per cent war loan went below par. Kaffirs and oils were about even. European bonds were irregular.

Paris: Owing to the franc crisis, the Government closed the Bourse for an indefinite period.

Liverpool: In cotton, London, Continental and Bombay selling was induced by French financial developments. Recent declines unsettled Manchester cotton goods markets. At the close futures were steady, 4 to 7 lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅞	$4.93⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.93¼	4.93¼	4.8397
France—franc	*	.0446¼	
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2290	.2291½	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5494	.5498	§
Sweden—krona	.2545	.2544	.4537
Norway—krone	.2479	.2478	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2203	.2202	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3030	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0655	.2025
Chile—peso	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5825‡	.5825‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2872	.2872	.8440
India—rupee	.3725	.3725	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5800	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9984	.9981	1.0031
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 1
36	29	Addressog (.60g)	2	28½	28	28	—1
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	*3	67	67	67	+2
3¼	2½	Air Way El Ap	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	7	2⅝	2½	2½	
44½	40	Allegh pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
5⅜	36	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	36¼	34½	36¼	+ ¼
57	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	35	35	35	
54½	39	Allegh pr pf	2	36	35½	35½	Jun 26
4⅜	3⅛	Allegh Stl (.80g)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
2	215	Al Chem & D (6)	4	217	217	217	+ ½
33⅛	21	Allied Mills (2g)	7	20¾	20⅜	20½	+ ½
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	12	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
85	74	Allied Strs pf (5)	2	74½	74½	74½	Jun 28
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	3	58⅞	57½	58⅞	+1⅛
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24⅜	24	24	Jun 24
8⅞	4¾	Amal Lea	26	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	12	83	81½	83	+3
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
41⅜	20¼	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	3	60	59½	59½	+1
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	5	93	92½	92½	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	5	157	156⅞	157	+ ¾
71	46½	Am Car & F (¾g)	10	47	46	46⅞	+ ⅜
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	79	79	79	Jun 26
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (1½g)	3	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¾
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101	101	101	Jun 26
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	14¾	14½	14½	Jun 25
30⅜	20½	Am Coml Alco	2	21	21	21	+ ½
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	25	25	25	
13½	7	Am Encaus Til	11	6¼	5¾	5¾	—1
17	10¾	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42½	41½	42½	Jun 24
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	4	48	48	48	
28½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅝
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jun 28
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42½	42¼	42½	Jun 22
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	21½	21	21	—1
17¾	12½	Am Internat	4	12½	12½	12½	
58⅞	38½	Am Loco	9	38⅞	38	38	—1
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	2	101¼	101¼	101¼	
29¾	18⅜	Am M&Fdv (½g)	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	47½	44½	44½	Jun 28
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Jun 25
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	10	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
87⅛	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	7	50½	50	50	+ ⅞
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	44½	44½	44½	
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	20	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	20	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅜
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	Jun 28
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
103¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	12	82⅞	81¾	82	+ ⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	145	144½	144½	Jun 28
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun 28
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	21	52⅜	51¼	51¼	— ½
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	3	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	126½	126½	126½	Jun 22
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Pob (1a)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
187	159⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	40	160⅞	159¾	160⅝	+ ¾
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	4	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ¼
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	5	76½	76¼	76½	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	*	134	134	134	Jun 28
20½	11⅜	Am Type Fdrs	10	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (1.40g)	10	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
107	88	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	
79	55	Am Wool pf (2k)	4	55⅛	54½	55⅛	— ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	9	10⅜	10	10	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	51	50⅜	50⅜	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	86	51¾	50⅜	50½	— ¼
97	59	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
87½	18	Andes Cop	2	20	20	20	Jun 25
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	20	20	20	Jun 25
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	40	40	40	Jun 28
111	106¼	Armour Del pf (7)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Jun 28
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	44	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	91	90¾	90¾	Jun 17
126	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	5	60⅞	60	60⅞	+1
16¾	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	11½	11½	11¼	Jun 28
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	13	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	*1	90	90	90	Jun 11
12⅜	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½g)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	39⅝	Assoc Invest (3)	2	51⅞	51	51	Jun 25
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	16	6½	75	75	+2
104	94¾	Atchison pf (5)	3	95⅛	94⅝	94⅜	Jun 28
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	20	49	48½	48¾	+ ½
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18⅛	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	3	24	23¾	24	Jun 28
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	7	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Jun 28
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	43	15	15	15	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	69	69	69	— ½
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	9	15⅜	15	15	— ¾
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	8	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
—B—							
11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	12	5	5	5	
9½	4½	Bald Loc asd	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
120	80	Bald Loc pf	1	70	70	70	—10
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	22	25⅞	24¾	25⅜	+ ¼
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	3	28½	28	28½	+ ½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41	41	41	Jun 28
43⅜	27¾	Barber Co (¼g)	4	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	22	22	22	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	15	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ¼
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cig (⅝g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+1⅜
105¾	101	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	101	101	101	Jun 28
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	7	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	50	50	50	Jun 28
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	24	82¾	80¾	81¾	+ ¼
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	114½	114½	114½	+1
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	52	51½	51½	Jun 28
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—1¾
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	45	28⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	38½	37½	37½	Jun 28
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	11	23	23	23	+ ⅜
47	38⅛	Borg-Warner (2)	11	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	*	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 25
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	6	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	40	39⅜	40	+ ½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
8	2¾	Brklyn & Qu T	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 28
38½	15½	Brklyn & Qu T pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 21
53	18½	Brklyn-Man T (2½g)	16	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
102¼	65⅜	Brklyn-Man T pf (6)	3	71	70½	70½	Jun 26
52⅜	26¼	Brklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
50	44½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	45	44½	44½	Jun 28
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	17½	17½	17½	Jun 28
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	15	15	15	+ ¼
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	*	60	60	60	Jun 22
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	7⅝	7½	7½	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun 28
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	51¾	50½	50½	— ¾
35⅜	23⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	21	23⅛	22¾	23	
11¾	4½	Bush Term	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	4	16⅛	15¾	15¾	—1½
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	9	13½	12⅞	13⅛	
36¼	28¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	1	29	28½	28½	— ½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33¾	17½	Byers Co	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¾
—C—							
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 25
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
37¾	24	Campbell Wy (1)	57	24	24	24	Jun 28
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	15	24⅞	24	24	— ½
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	31	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	45	45	45	Jun 28
18½	13½	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	3	30	30	30	Jun 28
9¾	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	7	7	7	Jun 28
176½	138	Case (J I)	6	157	157	157	+2
100	55	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	59	58¼	59	+ ½
105	105	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	33	37	35½	35⅞	+1½
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Jun 25
48⅜	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	30½	30½	30½	
12⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	2	18	18	18	Jun 26
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	2	12	11½	12	+1
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	63¾	62¾	62¾	Jun 28
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	3	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	7	56⅛	55¼	55¾	—1¼
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
68½	50⅜	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	16	50¾	50½	50½	— ½
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	93¼	93¼	93¼	Jun 25
90½	67½	Ches Corp (3)	1	67	67	67	Jun 28
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 26
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	6	8	7¾	8	Jun 25
6⅜		Chi & N W	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 28
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2	2	2	
10¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	9	9	9	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	24½	24½	24½	Jun 28
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jun 28
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	37	37	37	—1¾
3⅜	2	Chi Rk Is & P	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
8¾	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅛	4⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	Jun 21
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	3	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
135¼	96½	Chrysler (3½g)	94	97⅛	95½	95½	—1⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17¼	City Ice & P (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 28
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	4	7	6¾	7	Jun 28
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	36¾	36½	36¾	— ½
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	4	40	39½	39½	Jun 25
28½	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	8	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	155	154	155	Jun 28
59	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¾
25¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (1½)	10	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ½
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jun 25
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
51¾	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	1	32	32	32	
30⅛	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
108	80	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	82½	82½	82½	+2½
39½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ½
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Jun 28
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	58½	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Jun 28
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	64¼	64	64⅛	
120	103	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	17	13½	13	13	
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	46	Com & Sou pf (3)	10	51	49	50¼	Jun 25
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
45½	34	Congoleum-N (2)	4	35	34	35	—1
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—2¼
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	18	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
108	99½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	102	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
5¾	2½	Con Film	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¾	10½	Con Film pf	13	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80a)	41	15	14¾	14⅞	
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10⅜	4¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	5	4¾	4¾	Jun 28
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅜	20⅜	Container (1.20)	25	28¾	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅜
37¾	18⅛	Cont Bak A	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	20	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84	84	84	—1
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	8	51	50½	51	+ ⅞
25¾	18½	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	5	18¾	18½	18½	Jun 28
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	*5	36	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
37⅛	2	Cont Mot	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	15	43½	42½	43½	+ ⅛
35⅜	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
71¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 4¼s '47-'52	115.13	115.13	115.13
65 3¼s '43-'45	106	105.29	106
25 4s '44-'54	111.3	111.3	111.3
8 3⅜s '43-'47	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 3¼s '44-'46	106	106	106
4 3¼s '46-'49	104.8	104.8	104.8
1 3¼s '49-'52	104.9	104.9	104.9
37 3s '51-'55	102.11	102.8	102.11
41 2⅞s '55-'60	100.9	100.4	100.9
12 2¾s '45-'47	102.11	102.7	102.11
16 2¾s '48-'51	100.10	100.10	100.10
21 2¾s '51-'54	99.17	99.13	99.17
18 2¾s '56-'59	99.9	99.4	99.9
10 2½s '49-'53	97.17	97.13	97.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49	102.7	102.7	102.7

Home Owners Loan

1 3s A '52	101.24	101.24	101.24
1 2¾s '49	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Adams Exp 4½s '46	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
5 Alleghany 5s 44	95½	95½	95½
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	76¾	76½	76½
6 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Am Int 5½s '49	104½	103½	103½
25 Am T&T 5½s '43	112½	112	112
32 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
3 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
34 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99½	99	99½
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¼	105	105¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97⅛	97½
9 Armstrong C 4s '50	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
4 AT&SF 4s '95	109	109	109
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102	101¼	102
4 ACL clt 4s '52	92	91⅛	91¼
12 A C Line 4½s '64	88	87¾	87¾
3 A C Line 5s '45	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74	74	74
8 B&O rfg 3s '95	88	87⅝	88
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	110¾	110⅝	110¾
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	75¾	74¼	15¾
6 B&O 5s '96F	74½	74	74½
3 B&O ss 2000D	75	75	75
23 B&O cv 4½s '60	66	65⅜	66
30 B&O 4s '48	104½	103¾	104⅛
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 B&O 5s S W '50	101⅞	101½	101½
10 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	110	110	110
4 Bell TPa 5s '60	125	125	125
14 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
18 Boston&Me 5s '67	79	79	79
1 BotConMills 6½s '34	19	19	19
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99½	99⅜	99½
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	90¾	90	90
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103	103	103
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	80½	80½	80½
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	20¾	20	20¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	113	113
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅝	112¼	112¼
11 Can Nat Ry 5s '69 Oct	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
24 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
20 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
27 Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94¼	94¼
3 Caro C & O 5s '38	103	103	103
16 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	15⅛	15	15
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	25¼	25	25
6 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100¼	100	100
3 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	70	70	70
2 Cen Pac 5s'60	95¾	95⅛	95⅛
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cen R R N J 5s'87	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Cen Steel 8s'41	124	124	124
9 C & O 3½s'96 D	97	96¾	97
18 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜
1 C&O 1st 4s'89 R&A	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
4 CB&Q s4½s'77	109½	109½	109½
10 CB&Q gen 4s'58	111⅜	111	111
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107½	107⅜	107⅜
10 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	31	30½	31
36 Chic Gt West 4s'59	36⅛	36¼	36¼
9 Chi I & L 5s'66	12	11	12
10 CM&SP eng 4s'89	47	47	47
12 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	22	21½	22
24 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7¼	6¾	7¼
2 Chic&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¾	19⅞	19⅞
50 Chi & NW cv 4¾s'49	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞
13 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20	19½	19½
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	20	20	20
2 Chi & NW 4s'87	34	34	34
1 Chi & NW 3½s'87	33½	33½	33½
6 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	9½	9⅛	9⅛
2 C R I & P 4s'88	31¼	31¼	31¼
4 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	14½	14½	14½
10 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	76	75½	75½
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	101	101	101
13 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104	103¾	103¾
1 Childs Co 5s '43	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	99½	99½	99½
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	107	107	107
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Clev UnTerm 5½s'72	109¾	109¾	109¾
26 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106	105¼	105½
22 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	101½	101	101
1 Col F & I 5s '43	105	105	105
4 Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	98	98	98
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98¾	98⅛	98½
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	97	96½	97
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¼	105	105
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
5 Comn Rlty Pow 3¾s '61	101½	101⅓	101⅓
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
13 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅞	102½	102½
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
19 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100½
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100½	100⅛	10⅜½
13 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104½	104⅛	104⅝
1 Consumers Pw 3½s '65	101	101	101
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100	100	100
4 Container Cor 6s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Container 5s '43	101¼	101	101¼
4 Crane Co 3½s '51	100⅜	100¼	100¼
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106	106	106
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	45	45	45
1 Cum R R 5s Fr '56	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103⅛	103	103⅛
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	89	89	89
2 D G & E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108¼	107¾	107¾
13 D R G 4s '36	27¼	27	27¼
1 D & R G West 5s '55	15	15	15
2 Det Ed 3¼s '66	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	113	113	113
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	101	101	101
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	104½	104½
10 E Ten lien 5s '38	103½	102¾	103½
4 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109¼	109½
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	69	68	69
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	69	69	69
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	76¼	76	76¼
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	118	118	118
3 Fairb'ks Morse 4s '56	102	101½	101½
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10	9¾	10
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	67	67	67
6 Gen Mot Ac'pt3¼s '51	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
11 Gen MotAc'pt3½s '51	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
20 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99¾	100
1 Goodrich 6s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Goth Stlk Ho 5s '46	98	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117½	117½	117½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	104¼	104½	104½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103½	103	103½
10 Gt Nor 1st 3¼s '61	113½	113½	113½
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	120¾	119⅞	120½
5 Gt Nor 4s '46H	107½	107½	107½
28 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94	93¾	94
2 G Bay & W deb B	10½	10½	10½
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	97¼	96	96
3 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101½	101½	101½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	85¼	84¼	84¼
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	42¾	42	42
19 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	63⅜	63⅛	63¼
24 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	23¾	22	22
19 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105	104¾	105
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	97	97	97
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	67	67	67
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	74½	74½	74½
14 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	72⅞	72	72
16 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	103¾	103¾
1 Interb R 5s '32 ct	62	62	62
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	61¾	61	61¾
5 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	57	56½	57
15 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	54	53½	54
8 Interlake Iron 4s '47	95½	95	95½
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Int Cit Nor aj 6s '52	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	27	27	27
1 Int Hydro El 5s '44	73½	73	73½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96½	96½
12 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99½	99½
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	90	88	89½
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	67¼	66½	66¼
67 Int T&T 5s '55	72⅝	71¾	72⅝
9 James F&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95	95
11 Jone & Lau St 4¼s'61	103	103	103
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	47	47	47
1 KCSoSAL 5s '50	42¼	42¼	42¼
3 K C South 5s '50	79½	79½	79½
36 G C South 3s '50	82½	82½	82½
14 K C Teerm 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Kans G & E 4½s '80	102⅝	102½	102½
8 Keith B F 5s '46	99½	99½	99½
3 Kruge Nafta 6s '45	103	103	103
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	57¾	57⅜	57⅜
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	32	31½	31½
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	55	55	55
17 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	101½	101¼	101½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	54	53	53
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	50½	50	50⅜
7 Leh Val Term 5s '41	107	106¾	106¾
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	123	123	123
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101½	101½	101½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	101½	101½	101½
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	103	103	103
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	97	97	97
1 Louisv&N 1st 4½s'57	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103¾	103½	103½
17 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	102⅝	102¾	102¾
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Met Ed 4½s'68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 MetWSideElChi 4s'38	13	13	13
1 Mid Cont 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
4 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	100¾	100⅝	100⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Mil El Ry&L25s '71	100⅜	100	100⅜
7 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	15½	15½	15½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20	20	20
2 M.-K-Tex 5s '62A	73½	73½	73½
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	87	86⅛	86⅛
42 Mo Pac 5½s'49	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
20 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	32	32	32
18 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	32¼	32	32
2 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	32¼	32¼	32¼
15 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	14⅞	14½	14¾
5 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	32¼	32¼	32¼
20 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	32	31¾	31¾
12 Mob & O 4½s'77	28	27	3/4 28
3 MonWPa P Sy 6s'65	101½	101½	101½
1 Mor & Essex 5s'55	92	92	92
10 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	82½	82½	82½
5 Nassau El 4s'51	39	39	39
1 Natl Acme 4½s'46	99½	99½	99½
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	100¾	100⅛	100¾
8 NtRyMex 4½s'57 asd	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
4 NtRRMex 4½s'26 asd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Nt RR Mex 4s'51 asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
19 Natl Steel 4s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 New Eng T&T 5s'52	125½	125½	125½
2 NEnTg&T 4½s'61 B	119¼	119¼	119¼
5 N O Pn Ss 5s'52 A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	51½	51½	51½
85 NYC rfg 5s 2013	95⅜	94½	95¼
4 NYC 4½s 2003 A	84	84	84
52 NYC cn 4s'98	95¼	95	95¼
62 NYC 3½s 52	105½	105	105½
18 NYC 3¾s '46	101⅜	101	101⅜
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	85	85	85
5 NYC&HR 3½s'97	96	95½	96
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	89	89	89
9 NY Chi & St L 4s'38	99½	99	99½
9 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	93	92¾	93
26 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	80⅞	80½	80⅞
13 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103⅜	103⅛	103½
3 NY Com 4½s'53	109	109	109
1 NY Dock Co 5s'38	57	57	57
1 NY Edis 3½s'65	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 NY El H&P 5s '48	121	121	121
1 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	63	63	63
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	39	39	39
2 NYNH&H 5s'67	19¼	19	19
12 NYO&W rfg 4s'92	20¼	20	20¼
2 NYO&W gen 4s'55	12½	12½	12½
8 NY Steam 5s'51	100½	100½	100½
5 NY Trap Rock 6s '46	84	83	84
3 NY W & Bos 4½s'46	12	11½	12
23 N L & O Pow 5s '55 A	106½	106¼	106¼
3 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	26	25½	26
4 Norf & W 4s'96	114¾	114¾	114¾
18 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¾	103	103
8 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103	101½	101½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	100½	100⅛	100⅛
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110½	110¼	110¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73	72⅞	73
3 Nor R R Cal 5s '38	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	103½	103½
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98	97¾	97¾
5 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	106	105½	106
5 Otis Stl 4½s '52	90¾	90¼	90½
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97½	97½	97½
11 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106	105⅜	105¾
10 Panhandle E P1st 4s'52	98	98	98
2 Par Pict 3¼s'47	88	88	88
4 Parmelee 5s '44	59½	59¼	59¼
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99½	99⅞	99⅞
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	105	105	105
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	106½	106½	106½
21 Pen P&Lt 4½s'68	100¾	100¼	100½
4 Pen Co 3½sD'44	104	104	104
5 Pen Co 4s'63	102½	102½	102½
6 Pen RR gen 5s'68	117	116⅞	117
3 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	106¾	106½	106½
29 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99⅞	99½	99⅞
22 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99½	99½	99½
10 Pen RR 3¼s '52	104¾	103½	104⅜
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
82 Phelps D 3½s '52 wi	109½	108½	109½
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
21 Phila Co 5s '67	94½	94	94
36 Phil El 3½s '67	102½	102¼	102½
30 Phil Read C&I 4s'49	10½	10	10
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	22¾	22⅜	22¾
91 Philippine Ry 4s '37	26	23½	25
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	116¾	116¾	116¾
8 Portl Gen Elec 5s '50	106	106	106
8 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	58	58	58
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	74½	74½	74½
78 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	19¾	19¼	19¾
87 Pure Oil 4¼s '50ww	112	110⅜	112
16 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 wwdr	109⅛	108½	109⅛
5 Purity Bak 5s'48	97	97	97
1 Readg 4½s 1997 A	107⅛	107¼	107¼
8 Readg 4½s '97 B	106½	106½	106½
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	96¾	96½	96½
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	95	94⅜	94⅜
4 Republic Steel 4½s'56	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
20 Republic Steel 4½s'50	158	155	155
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	72½	72½	72½
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	35¼	34	34
3 R I Ark & La4½s'34	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
3 StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	98½	98½	98½
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	22	22	22
20 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	18¼	17¾	18¼
12 St L S F 4½s '78	20	20	20
1 St LSF 4½s '78ctf st	18	18	18
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	21½	21½	21½
6 St L S F4s '50A ct	18	18	18
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	34	34	34
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	101½	101½	101½
3 San Ant Pub Svc 6s '52	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 San Diego G&E 5s '65	108	108	108
26 SeabA L cn 6s '45	14⅛	13½	14⅛
43 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13⅛	12	13⅛

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	20	99½	99¼	99½	Jun 28
22	9⅜	Det & Mac	20	16	16	16	Jun 25
30	20	Det & Mac pf	10	20½	20½	20½	
41¼	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	34	34	34	Jun 24
122	112	Duplan S pf (8)	10	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 24
115½	110¾	Duq Lt 1pf (5)	10	113¾	113¼	113¼	Jun 28
163	150	East Kod pf (6)	90	152	152	152	Jun 25
115½	105½	Endicott-J pf (5)	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
80	75¾	Erie & Pitts (3½)	*20	75¾	75¾	75¾	M'y 27
5⅜	3	Fairbanks Co	100	3½	3½	3½	Jun 25
28	20¾	Fairbanks pf	20	22	22	22	
103	88½	Fed Lt&Trac pf (6)	10	88½	88½	88½	Jun 25
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons(.70g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
128	108	Food Mach pf (4½)	30	112	112	112	Jun 25
135	100	Foster Wheel pf	50	100⅛	100	100	Jun 24
83	55	Frank Sim pf	10	57	57	57	+1
117	105	Freeport S pf (6)	90	105½	105½	105½	Jun 25
73	45	Fuller pr pf	40	46	45	45	Jun 22
48½	25½	Fuller 2pf	10	26	26	26	Jun 26
33	22	Gamewell	230	24	23½	24	
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	30	102	101¾	102	Jun 28
153	135	Gen Bak pf (8)	50	135	135	135	Jun 22
152	134	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	134	134	134	M'y 27
64½	40	Gen G & El cv pf	20	52¾	52½	52½	+ ½
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	70	119	118¼	118¼	Jun 28
110	106	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	20	106	106	106	Jun 21
117½	104	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	*40	104½	104½	104½	Jun 9
88	56	Gen Stl Cast pf	50	48	48	48	—41
115	110½	Gold & Stk Tel (6)	50	110½	110½	110½	Jun 22
95	82	Goth Silk R pf (7)	50	83	82	82	Jun 28
145½	135	Grand Un pf	50	135	135	135	
64¼	59¾	Green & W (2½gg)	30	60	60	60	Apr 27
98	65¼	Greene Can (3)	*10	65¼	65¼	65¼	Jun 18
59	40	Guantan Sug pf	10	45	45	45	M'y 20
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	30	30	30	Jun 24
108	103	Hamil W pf (6)	10	104	104	104	
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	99	99	99	Jun 28
140	127	Harb-Walk pf (6)	50	136½	136½	136½	+8½
106½	93½	Hat Corp pf (6½)	20	93½	93½	93½	Jun 24
166	140	Helme pf (7)	30	155	155	155	Jun 17
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	110	130	129½	130	Jun 25
120½	102¼	Holland P pf (5)	20	104	104	104	Jun 28
114¾	110¾	Holly Sug pf (7)	50	112¾	112¾	112¾	Jun 17
72	61	Ill Cent LL (4)	20	61½	61	61	Jun 24
137	133½	Inger Rand pf (6)	50	135½	135	135	M'y 12
111¼	107¼	Interchem Cp pf (6)	20	110⅛	110½	110⅜	+ ⅛
111¼	108¾	Int Print I pf (6)	60	109	109	109	Apr 29
4	5½	Int Ry C Am	10	6	6	6	+ ¼
8¾	6	Int Ry C Am ct	20	6	6	6	Jun 9
57½	43½	Int Ry C Am pf	20	44½	44½	44½	Jun 24
110	88	Int Silver pf (6k)	90	90	88	88	Jun 26
107½	100	Int D Strs pf (7)	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jun 28
126½	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	124½	124½	124½	M'y 21
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	123¼	123¼	123¼	Jun 21
136	118	Jones&L Stl pf(3½k)	120	11⅞¼	117¾	117¾	—1
121	115½	Kan C Pw pf B (6)	30	116¼	116½	116½	Jun 22
110	96	Keith-A O pf (3½k)	10	99½	99½	99½	Jun 26
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	102	102	102	Jun 21
71	47¼	Kinney pf	40	50⅞	50½	50⅞	— ⅜
35	35	Kinney pr pf	20	35	35	35	
147	105	Kresge Dept pf (20k)	10	110

Gold Payments Suspended By French Cabinet Decree

(Continued from Page 1)

terpreted as presaging another reduction in the gold content of the franc.

Reports of French agreement with Washington and London to preserve the tripartite monetary accord by "bringing French prices down into line with world prices," are taken to mean that a further fall of the franc is envisaged.

Costly Reforms Deferred

Announcing his determination to continue a policy of "peace and social progress" Premier Chautemps said that the "pause" in the application of the Popular Front program does not signify "either regression or stagnation." Most of the costly reforms, however, such as old-age retirement pensions, must be postponed until after the State's finances had been put in order, he said.

In a brief allusion to the international situation, Premier Chautemps declared that "peace is not to be bought by abdications" and that France, though she menaced no one, was ready to "put all her forces at the service of her rights."

He launched a cordial appeal for co-operation to all governments without exception, emphasizing the French Government's readiness to take part in any project of economic assistance and arms limitation.

London Traders Expect Devaluation of Franc; Exchange Dealing Halted

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—The first reaction of English traders to the French declaration of a gold moratorium today was that a devaluation of franc was forthcoming.

Devaluation often has been rumored in the City, London's financial quarter, and the decision of the Chautemps Government was viewed by many as finally a sort of confirmation.

French funds have been flowing to London in great volume recently and the City is prepared for their eventual repatriation as soon as financial adjustments are completed.

It was officially announced that there would be no dealings in the franc on the exchange market today.

The closing of the Paris Bourse and other projected measures of the French Government were not considered surprising in view of the recent flight of capital from France.

Market men said they considered France's suspension of gold trading as not likely to have any effect on the increase in the British Equalization Fund.

The House of Commons last night approved a proposal to increase the Government's monetary equalization funds by £200,000,000 after Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the purpose was to aid general world trade.

The increase will raise the gold-buying fund total to £550,000,000, Sir John said, and will help Britain fulfill her monetary agreement with France and the United States in the face of unsettled economic conditions.

American Strikes Are Traced to 1619 In Polish Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although strikes may seem to be a product of the industrial world, they can be traced to the very founding of the country.

A story of the first strike in America, dating back to Capt. John Smith's colony in Jamestown, Va., where in 1619 Polish settlers won the right of representation in the House of Burgesses, is part of a collection of historical material in the newly-opened Polish museum and library here. The occasion arose, records show, when the House of Burgesses met for the first time and all except Englishmen were refused the right to vote. The Poles, who had been brought to the colony because of "their skill in making pitch, tar, and soap-ashes," declared a strike until they were given equal privileges.

Chicago, with a Polish population said to be second only to Warsaw, was selected for the display of data showing the Polish influence in American life and culture. Contributions which include autographs, pictures, programs and other mementos of Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and statesman, Helena Modjeska, Shakespearean actress, and Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?", as well as other Polish writers, artists and cultural leaders, have been sent from all parts of the United States and Canada and from Europe.

Among Early Settlers

Poles usually are considered a modern group of immigrants but Miecislavs Haiman, museum curator and librarian, shows by copies of early letters, historical records and his own writings, that they helped to settle all of the original 13 colonies. He reports that as far back as 1475, a Polish mariner, Jan of Kolno, sailed the Atlantic for the King of Denmark, reached the coast of Labrador and explored the Atlantic seaboard as far south as Delaware.

Thaddeus Kosciuzko, in pictures, busts, statues, letters and other mementos, is the dominant figure of the collection. He is regarded by the Poles, because of his service both as engineer and a soldier in the Revolution, as one of their closest links with American history and tradition. A copy of his plan of the Battle of Saratoga is included in the collection. Another Revolutionary hero feted is Casimir Pulaski, who headed the cavalry division of the American forces.

Served in Civil War

Pictures, uniforms, medals and newspapers show there were over 200 Polish officers in the Civil War with more than 4000 Poles serving in the Union Army and more than 1000 in the Confederate Army. There are also relics from the first pure Polish colony established at Panna Maria, Texas, in 1851.

The collection also proves the Poles made a literary contribution. Included in the library is "California As It Is—As It May Be," a story of the gold rush by Dr. F. P. Wierzbicki, said to be the first English book printed west of the Rocky Mountains. There is also a copy of the first Polish book printed in America which appeared in Philadelphia in 1834.

Saskatchewan Farmers Urged to Improve Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Urging farmers of western Canada to increase the protein content of their grain so it would command an even higher premium on the British market, W. R. Motherwell, former Federal Minister of Agriculture, and a Saskatchewan farmer for 55 years, testified at a Regina sitting of the Turgeon Grain Inquiry Commission.

He warned against the practice of some milling firms of selecting from their grain the very best of the best grade and shipping this select grain to the United States, thereby lowering the average quality of the wheat being shipped to Britain.

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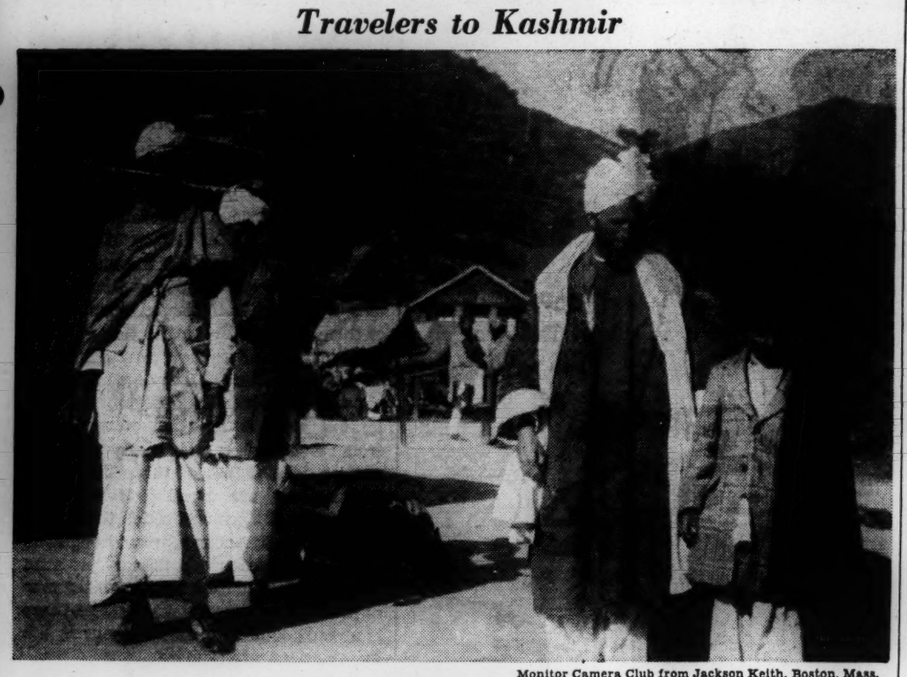
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Travelers to Kashmir



Monitor Camera Club from Jackson Keith, Boston, Mass.

Waiting for Customs Inspection at Kashmir

Lines About Leaders—76

By a Staff Artist

Franz Schubert

(1797-1828)

FRANZ SCHUBERT was called the king of song writers.
He was probably the most poetical musician who ever lived.
He belonged to a large family in a suburban village of Vienna.
His father had worked up to the position of schoolteacher.
From very early years little Franz manifested love for music.
This love greatly impressed the choirmaster of the church.
The good man began to instruct him in voice and organ playing.
But he soon realized that his young pupil had outgrown him.
At that time a significant hour dawned on the child's life.
The Kapellmeisters of the Court happened to call at the parish.
Was there a boy to fill a vacancy in the royal chapel's choir?
Franz was introduced; he answered the questions of the judges.
They decided that he deserved a post as an imperial chorist.
And they changed his gray suit for a golden-laced uniform.

ONE day the choirmaster heard someone play in the chapel.
He turned around quickly and saw a small boy playing.
Franz confessed that the piece was one of his compositions.
He could write many more, but he had no money for music paper.
The master supplied the money, and the musician's career began.
Good work continued, filled with glorious anticipation.
But 1813 brought about the closing of Franz's engagement.
He must return to his father's house and earn his living.
He became the teacher of the lower class in the village school.
However wretched, he devoted his leisure hours to composing.

BUT on the heels of this sorrow came a great delight.
A young stranger appeared; he wished to meet Franz Schubert.
He had heard some of his "lieder," which obsessed him.
A week later the stranger called again, with a proposition.
Would Schubert give up teaching and share his room in Vienna?
An overwhelming joy invaded the artist at such prospect.
It took him no time to move and settle with his new friend.
And such sudden liberty favored an overflow of inspiration.

"WHY don't you plan to give a concert?" asked a visitor.
Such an idea had never entered the thought of Schubert.
Yet he presented the concert and made a great success of it.
But, as to arranging a second one, why should he, indeed?
He did not care for social success, he did not care for money.
To write down notes, to do it continually, was his only desire.
"I wonder why you do not marry?" someone questioned one day.
"Because I am married to my music, of course," he retorted.

IN 1828 he longed to take a holiday somewhere in Austria.
But so empty were his pockets that he could not buy a ticket.
He passed on that summer, at 31, full of plans for the future.
After Schubert had gone, a surprise awaited the public.
The composer evidently forgot his works as he achieved them.
His shelves revealed an astonishing accumulation of music ms.
There were more "lieder," masses, operas, sonatas, impromptus.
There were more fantasies, more symphonies, more ballets.
For long years, the Schubert programs implied new programs.
Today, the name of the composer is linked with the great.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Two 'Downeasters' Tune Up

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

The Pair Adjust Their Fiddles in Anticipation of Some Keen Competition

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

50

Guadalupe

We are now on our way out to the Pyramids, but a stop at Guadalupe (Wah-dah-loo'-pay) is undoubtedly in order; for here is the most famous shrine in all Mexico.

To the average Mexican, Guadalupe is as sacred as is the Ganges to the Hindu, as all-important as is Mecca to the Mohammedan.

The church itself is not particularly impressive—I saw dozens in Mexico far more elaborate and ornate; but pilgrims will trudge over the mountains for days—for weeks—just to visit it.

As I walked into the dim coolness of the main edifice, I observed little groups of barefooted Indians who had crept wonderingly into the sanctuary. A number of them carried little boxes of seedling corn, and this reminded me that before the Spaniards came, on this very hill had been a temple dedicated to Tonantzin, Aztec goddess of the Earth and Corn.

Of course, the Spaniards razed the Aztec temple; in fact, Bishop Zumarraga covered himself with doubtful honor when he gathered together all the Aztec and Toltec codices and hieroglyphics, and consigned to the flames a priceless history of a people, which is now only a matter of fragmentary conjecture.

On the broad pavement surrounding the Guadalupe shrine, you will find gaudy little stalls where Indians clamor to sell you everything from cookies on down through exotic forms of pottery, to dressed fleas.

A long market and community eating place near by should be visited, for I believe that here at last you will find the long-sought aroma that is thick enough to cut!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Daily Anecdote

Marse Henry's Editing

Col. Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal wrote a miserable hand—so wretched, in fact, that it was almost undecipherable. Then to add to the printer's burdens, he made copious changes in everything he wrote.

Once "Marse Henry" was called to go to Baltimore to make a dedicatory speech at the unveiling of a monument to Francis Scott Key. When his speech, which contained numerous quotations from "The Star-Spangled Banner," was sent to the printers, the Colonel requested one proof after another. He made copious changes in each one of them.

When the final revised proof reached the almost frantic proofreader he exclaimed dispassionately: "Thank goodness, at least he didn't change a word in 'The Star-Spangled Banner!'"

Transforming Power

Things base and vile, holding no quality,
Love can transpose to form and dignity.
Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind.

Shakespeare.

Children's Corner

The Cedar Dresses Up

Robin was in his garden, and a very pretty garden it was with violets and yellow primroses. Robin had planted it all himself. First there had been just brown earth and an apple tree, bare and brown as the earth.

That was in March. Robin remembered because he had sat in the apple tree and thought about how he would plant his garden. Oh, yes, and there had been a cedar tree too. The littlest cedar Robin called it because it was no taller than he and that wasn't very tall for a cedar.

All winter Robin had seen it from the playroom window. All winter it had been green as the feather in Bridget's hat. The snow had come softly and heaped on it but that only seemed to make the littlest cedar greener. Icicles hung to it but its sturdy boughs kept thick and green. "It's a brave little tree," Robin had whispered, and Bridget, overhearing him, said:

"It will not fade
As you have seen
Because it is
An evergreen."

And here it was in June as green as ever. Robin gazed at it, wondering. "It's just the same as it was all winter," he said. "It's still wearing its green coat. I wonder if it would like to wear something new now spring is come. I wonder."

Across from it the apple tree was dressed in white blossoms. Like a ball of pop-corn it hung over the garden. The brown earth wore a new coat of green grass with a scarf of violets and a hat of yellow primroses.

"Apple tree, apple tree," Robin said, "you are very beautiful. Do you think you can spare some blossoms for the littlest cedar?"

The apple tree rustled and down came a flutter of soft petals. Robin gathered them and ran to the littlest cedar. Raising his hands he let the petals fall like snowflakes over its branches. How strange they looked. Robin laughed and the littlest cedar shook itself. Off fell the petals on the green grass.

"Brown earth, brown earth," Robin cried, "you are very beautiful in your spring coat. Do you think you can spare some violets for the littlest cedar?" He got down on his knees and picked a bunch of the sweet violets. The brown earth could well spare them, the brown earth had so many.

Robin ran to the littlest cedar and put a violet here, a violet there on its prickly boughs. But once again the littlest cedar shook itself and made Robin laugh harder than ever. He was laughing when Bridget came out so of course he had to tell her what he had done.

"Oh, la," said Bridget, "what does a cedar want of apple-blossoms?"

"But," Robin explained. "I want the cedar to wear something new. Everything else in the garden is dressed up for spring, everything except the littlest cedar."

"Are you so sure it isn't wearing something new?" Bridget asked. "Look close, little man."

Robin did, and suddenly his eyes grew big and round. What was that almost hidden in the green. "Ooooh," Robin said. His cheeks got very red, his eyes blinked. There snug against the boughs of the littlest cedar was

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Let the Petals Fall Like Snowflakes

a nest and in the nest four tiny blue eggs!

Robin smiled, a big, wide smile and whispered, "Littlest cedar, littlest cedar, you are dressed up too for spring. The chipping sparrow has given you a brooch all set with blue stones. Littlest cedar, you are very beautiful!"

Choose Ye This Day!

Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king, he would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies.—Henry VIII., iii. 2.

In Lighter Vein

The One Difficulty

Lady: "Is it difficult to write well?"

Budding Author: "Not at all, but it is difficult to make people realize that one does."—Pearson's.

The Wonder of It

"Pat, Pat!" said the minister in reproach, "sinners stand on slippery ground."

"So Oi see, yer reverence," said Pat, "but faith, it's more than Oi can do."

Strange Case!

Sergeant: "But you say you're a college student?"

Prisoner: "I am, sir."

Sergeant: "But you can't be! We've searched you and there isn't a single magazine subscription blank on you!"

—New Yorker

"Contact, Please!"

After Commencement

"Start this young man in as office boy."

"But, sir, I'm a college graduate!"

"Better start him in on something easier, then."

Sure!

From cooing couples
Who "baby" and "snooky"
You'll pardon me
If I play hooky!

Getting Satisfaction

"Well," said the Englishman (you know him) to the Scot (you know him, too), as they alighted from the London-Glasgow express, "it's been a long and tiring journey."

"Aye," said the Scot, "an' so it ought tae be, for the money."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

More Howlers

Another selection of recent "howlers":

"Cupidity is another name for infatuation."

"A la carte is French for per delivery van."

"A goblet is the homely name for a baby turkey."

"A counter-attraction is a pretty shop assistant."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Children's Parties

BY SPECIALIZING in children's parties, one woman has earned her way for several years. When the proper occasion arrives, all the mother needs to do is to call Mrs. S—— for a reservation, and the hostess does the rest. The children come to her home at the appointed hour; and she provides suitable games, favors, prizes, and refreshments.

This woman employs high school girls to help with the entertainment and serving. Many mothers have found her "party house" a solution to children's entertainment, and the woman is kept profitably busy.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Quotation For Today

"THE MAN *who graduates today and stops learning tomorrow is uneducated the day after.*" — NEWTON D. BAKER.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Smiles bring plenty of light into the home, and best of all, no one renders a bill for them on the first of the month.

Factual Figuring: 11 (Helsingfors), plus 6 (Russia), minus 7 (Finland), times 7 (Bothnia), divided by 2 (Norway and Sweden) equals 35.

Letter Juggling: Traders, Starred.

What Is the Difference?: 56 quarts.

Fun With Antonyms: Problem—solution; attack—defense; esteem—odium; backer—adversary; alarm—repose; axiom—absurdity; acumen—dullness; barrier—opening; master—servant; doubt—assurance.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Cease Firing!'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

Those who fear that the United States is becoming militaristic, learning to rattle the saber, growing fierce and brutal, may feel calmer after reading the following true story of life in the country's greatest military post, Fort Lewis, near Tacoma.

During recent artillery practice out on the firing ranges of the fort, there was suddenly sounded the order to "cease firing." Capt. C. E. Anderson, commanding the Third Tank Company, presently revealed that the trouble was that just as the targets were being placed in position, there came a fluttering and some heart-rending cries — and a mother partridge ran from her nest and revealed to the artillerymen five small brown eggs.

So, gently and carefully the nest was moved out of range, and the eggs put into the new place, and the trembling partridge was placed upon them.

The firing at America's greatest military post was held up for a half hour so that the distressed cries of a mother partridge might be hushed into peace and quiet.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The first 5 coded letters in today's crypt give a clue as to the subject matter:

LIGHTL ABGCD EHTCFJ KQ HGDNF GCFK FNT NKIT, OCP ATLF KQ OHH, CK KCT BTCPTBL O AGHH QKB FNTI KC FNT QGBLF KQ FNT IKCFN.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the capital city of Finland —— add the number of letters in the name of the country which bounds Finland on the east ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the gulf which bounds it on the south ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the gulf which partly bounds it on the west ——; and divide by the number of countries which also bounds Finland on the west ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A D E R R S T

What Is the Difference?

What is the difference in quarts between twenty four-quart bottles and four and twenty quart bottles?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words and their antonyms have been slightly mixed up. Can you match each one, as indicated by the example checked?

1	problem	opening	
2	attack	assurance	
3	esteem	solution	1
4	backer	servant	
5	alarm	odium	
6	axiom	defense	
7	acumen	adversary	
8	barrier	absurdity	
9	master	repose	
10	doubt	dullness	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

How to Read

Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.—Bacon.

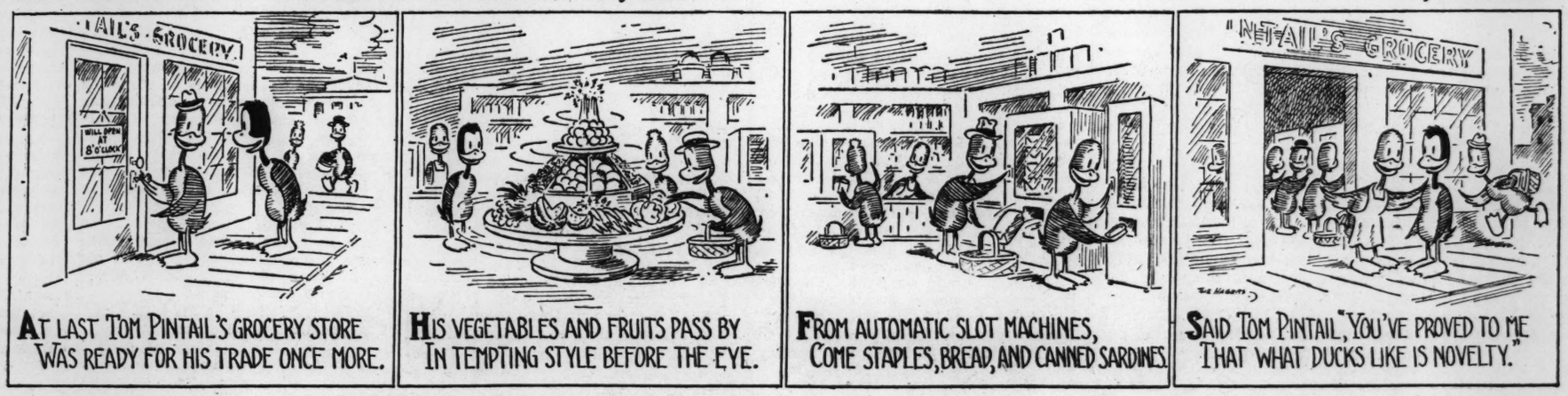
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out on the Rolling Ocean*

By LE PELLEY

STAND BY TO SHORTEN SAIL
WHAT ARE YOU LAUGHING AT, MARMADUKE?
SOMETHING SEEMS VERY FUNNY —— MRS. LANEY HAS BEEN TRYING TO PERSUADE ME TO DRINK MILK!
WHAT'S FUNNY ABOUT THAT?
WELL, TODAY I FINALLY DID DRINK A HALF A QUART OF MILK —— AND NOW WITH ALL THIS JIGGLING IT HAS PROBABLY TURNED TO BUTTER!
HEE HEE

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tom Pintail's Novelty Store*

By THE HAGERS


TAIL'S GROCERY
WILL OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK
AT LAST TOM PINTAIL'S GROCERY STORE WAS READY FOR HIS TRADE ONCE MORE.
HIS VEGETABLES AND FRUITS PASS BY IN TEMPTING STYLE BEFORE THE EYE.
FROM AUTOMATIC SLOT MACHINES, COME STAPLES, BREAD, AND CANNED SARDINES.
"NETAIL'S GROCERY
SAID TOM PINTAIL, "YOU'VE PROVED TO ME THAT WHAT DUCKS LIKE IS NOVELTY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sounds

ECHOES of firing-squad politics in Russia. Above the rumble of artillery in Spain, loud announcements from Italian and German leaders that they will see General Franco's rebellion against the elected Spanish Government through to success. Anxious murmurs in many a chancellery. An ominous beat of the invisible drums. But through it all, from a German town suddenly vocal with 150,000 war veterans, another sound, unexpected, unprecedented—cheers for Great Britain's George VI.

Evidently there are still reservoirs of good will ready to overflow if they be ever so slightly stirred. Liberated, they no doubt would drown with cool and cheerful thunder the hectic hobgoblin cacophony that keeps Europe so jumpy.

In both Germany and Great Britain within the last few days has appeared a deliberate willingness to let healing waters spill. The British Prime Minister's speech to the House of Commons on the Spanish tangle sounded clearly and warmly across the North Sea. Cast thus upon the waters, it has returned in a significant toast to the British King, which, following unscheduled speeches by two British army men at the German war veterans' rally, had a heart-warming air of spontaneity about it.

This, to be sure, was partly spoiled by its sounding almost simultaneously with Chancellor Hitler's declaration of support for the Spanish insurgents. But apparently Herr Hitler wishes Downing Street to understand that while he is deeply committed in Spain, he desires to displease Britain as little as possible.

Another sound falling kindly on sensible ears is that of rebuke for Signor Farinacci, who a day or two ago urged his countrymen to break and even go to war with Britain at once, since in his opinion they must do it some day. Whether the voice of officialdom that now chastises him also inspired his venture is something hard to learn where the press is controlled by the state. But it is momentarily reassuring to learn Italy does not consider this the proper time to expound belligerency.

One sound the world waits for but has not yet heard. Possibly—as when the Earl of Plymouth warned that withdrawal by Germany and Italy from the Non-intervention Committee might lead to Britain's supplying arms for Loyalist Spain—British statesmen have been doing vocal exercises in preparation for it: a British enunciation of a less passive policy toward the adventures of the totalitarian states.

The world waits, and some of its commentators rather impatiently. These will do well to consider--now that League law is in limbo—whether it is the province of any one country to pass and execute judgment on other countries charged with aggression. What hesitation to do so may cost in terms of future British interest is a question for Britain to decide. What it may mean to the prestige of democracy may concern others, who should not forget, however, that democracy begins at home and can best be defended there.

Democracy's first lines of defense are against the temporary internal autocracy that even a normally free country suffers while its government wages war, against the political ravages to which war exposes even the best form of government by tearing down living standards, and against that attitude of intolerance and extremism which assaults whole peoples when war-mindedness has been allowed to defeat the democratic spirit of moderation.

While the sounds of the fight for democracy are sounds of a fight against war, and while we still can hear words of moderation and cheers for friendship, those who cry for a change of tune should be certain they can name one that sounds better.

Who Said "Sissy"?

ONE of the strangest suggestions one could imagine is embodied in a remark heard in a few quarters recently when a young boy is explaining why he does not think he cares to be a Boy Scout. "Aw," runs the excuse, "scouting is sissy."

Would that youngsters who have this impression might look in on the National Boy Scout Jamboree now beginning in Washington. Or that they could go on even one overnight hike with a representative troop.

Is it the part of softness to learn how to take care of one's self in the open, to blaze a trail, pitch a tent, build a lean-to? Is it useless to be a good swimmer, or know how to make a radio spark set?

Or is there something quixotic in aiming to do a good turn every day, respecting one's elders, protecting wild life or assisting at community affairs? Somehow we hope and believe that such interests will increasingly take the place of the false attractions sometimes attached to gangsterism and hoodlumism.

There certainly was not much of the softy in the two boys who hiked from Venezuela, part of the way through almost trackless jungle, to the jamboree. A survey of the bronzed backs, well-muscled arms and alert young faces in the camp along the Potomac would convince most people that in Scout training there is plenty of the hearty and rugged for any boy who "can take it."

Vigilance vs. Vigilantes

ETERNAL vigilance, not vigilante violence, is the price of liberty. That distinction needs to be remembered in America's reaction against labor excesses. Union resort to force has been answered by force, and according to information now coming to hand is likely to encounter even more organized but armed and potentially lawless force.

The New York Times has made a special study of vigilante organizations which have sprung up in Michigan among anti-unionists. Some of the facts it reports indicate not only what resistance the C. I. O. is likely to meet in its drive on the Ford plants, but what dangers to public order are developing in this situation. These vigilante groups—they object to being called Fascists, although some at least appear to enjoy the benevolence of employers—range all the way from secret societies resembling the Black Legion to respected organizations of American Legion members.

Some of these militant groups have a large nucleus of real workers who are incensed by union tactics and are organizing to check union intimidation. They have a natural interest in protecting their right to work. Others have less worthy purposes. It is hard to determine how many are supported by employers as guards or strike-breakers. Next in size to the Michigan group of Legionnaires, the Times reports, is the Friends of the New Germany organization.

But it is not necessary to know the motives or aims of these groups; the important fact is that they are organized as private armies. That is something that America cannot tolerate. The public is taking a wholesome stand against labor violence and intimidation. It cannot turn to other groups who would act also by violence and intimidation. It must turn to the law itself and demand that the law shall preserve order. There should be a clear understanding that democracy has no place for armed forces within the state. And the state must so act that there will be no excuse for armed force exerted by private groups.

It must provide means of settling labor troubles without resort to industrial warfare. Meanwhile it must suppress industrial warfare as Governor Davey of Ohio now seems to be doing. And, most of all, public opinion, by refusing to exaggerate disturbances or to increase them by answering one wrong with another, can exercise intelligent, just and peaceable vigilance in support of law.

Practical Help for Tenants

CO-OPERATIVE production and preservation of foodstuffs on tenant farms as recommended by Prof. H. W. Blalock, agricultural economist at the University of Arkansas, may not eliminate the evils of the tenant system in the South, but may prove to be the stroke of genius which deals a mortal blow to the worst feature of one-crop farming.

The one-crop system, as practiced in the cotton and wheat-growing areas of the United States, is perhaps the chief reason for farming failures and federal relief. Department of Agriculture figures show that the New Englander, who diversifies his crops and produces his own food and feed, as far as possible, has the highest per capita income among American farmers and receives the lowest percentage of federal bounty. The southern tenant whom the landlord feeds and finances is constantly in debt.

Dr. Blalock would like to see co-operative gardens and canneries, sweet potato curing and storage houses, dairies and cold storage plants in each section of the cotton country. The proposal that these be under the supervision of the landlords, however, appears inadvisable. Tenants might better develop executive leadership and self-reliance by operating their own enterprises. Moreover, here is a highly beneficial farm program which could be fostered by a state or federal agency without a mammoth appropriation.

As the result of his study of the operations of cotton plantations in nine Arkansas counties, Dr. Blalock advocates a number of reforms, chief of which appears to be the recommendation for longer-term contracts. Undoubtedly these would benefit the landlord, a victim of the annual moving habit, but, obviously, benefits for tenants must increase as an incentive to signing such agreements. The average tenant sees no advantage in building up the soil or making permanent improvements on a farm which he is likely to leave at the end of a season or two. He must be reimbursed for his efforts and encouraged in them.

Even the most enlightened plan of public or private financing of farm purchases cannot hope to eradicate the tenant system immediately. The solution lies in reforms more fundamental. While political and financial leaders earnestly labor toward the eventual elimination of the system, it is well to take steps to improve existing conditions. Most of Dr. Blalock's excellent recommendations can be put into effect by state legislation.

Shores of the Middle Sea

Book News of the Day

NOT long ago we reviewed a volume of reminiscences by George Slocombe. The impression which was conveyed—with a certain delicacy, it is hoped—was that it was rather bad.

There now comes to hand Mr. Slocombe's DANGEROUS SEA (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) and, with quite the same enthusiasm, it may be said that it is rather good.

Goodness or badness is, of course, a matter of degree. But, preoccupied with himself, Mr. Slocombe is less than interesting. Preoccupied with his materials, he is a compelling writer. As a Continental correspondent of the London Daily Herald and as foreign editor of the Evening Standard, Mr. Slocombe sails the Mediterranean with an accurate journalistic compass. He does not, to be sure, batten down all of his historical hatches. But by the time one has put into all his selected ports on the European and African shores of the Middle Sea, one possesses a wide, even if sketchy, integration of the political problems of this area.

Italy, Mr. Slocombe regards as the first state since Napoleonic days to contest with Great Britain the supremacy of Mediterranean waters. France, he feels, as the result of the Ethiopian war, is recasting its Mediterranean policy "in terms of war strategy." Yugoslavia, he believes, has moved definitely into the German orbit—a view obviously valid before the recent Italo-Yugoslav rapprochement, but still to be listed among the possibilities of Balkan politics.

Thus, with succinct conclusions, he touches Turkey, the Dardanelles, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, the Trans-Jordan and Arabia. Perhaps too often his major concern is to analyze the armament and the strategic status of the various units that fringe the Mediterranean chart. And there are times that his brevity gives credence to a superficial assessment, as, when searching for a parallel to the Balkan situation, he credits the German-Polish pact in 1934 as establishing "reciprocal amity." The proof of this has not been apparent in current affairs.

It is easy to understand why Mr. Slocombe is a "big navy" man. His warnings of Britain's vulnerability and his protest that "never before has the battle fleet dwindled to such meager proportions," indicate his viewpoint toward whatever "next wars" he foresees. For he can find no signs that the history of "conflict, pillage and piracy" that has marked his stormy sea, is at an end. He sees only that aviation has changed the essential military weights in the Mediterranean and that an age of oil has replaced the era of coal and iron.

Thus the fact that Mr. Slocombe finds little indications of peace or stability in his favorite danger zone is not surprising. He inverts the case of the wizened sailor whose catch was full.

"How," he was asked, "do you find 'em?"

The salt replied: "By lookin' for 'em where they are."

Gx.

A Stitch in Time Saves Four Hundred Million

York in the Louisville Times

Lowrie Makes a Haul

On a Scottish Island

"IS IT settled yet, Lowrie?" The young fisherman shook his head. "They say I'll be rinning them into extravagance—that I've owre mony newfangled ways."

"Better if they had a few," cried Annie, indignantly. "Do they know you've fished three years from a mainland port?"

"Aye, but at the verra mention o' that, they're like to gie me a dunt. They're aye saying, 'What do folk ken on the mainland that folk dinna ken here?'"

An enlightened look came into Annie's eyes, but she said nothing just then of what she was thinking. Having noticed the fisherman coming along by the harbor wall—this was on the Scottish island—she had crossed from Susie Munn's shop to make friendly inquiry as to his affairs. Lowrie Nebb's mother always came to help Bella Muir (Annie's "servant lass") with the extra cleaning, so Annie had heard all about Lowrie's hopes and ambitions. He was at present a paid hand on the fishing smack Highland Lass. The boat was owned by three men, the oldest of whom was looking for someone to buy him out. Lowrie had the money (saved from several voyages as an ocean-going-seaman), but the partners, uneasy on account of his progressiveness, kept putting him off.

"If I were you, Lowrie," observed Annie, shrewdly, "I'd be mim-mou'ed about how they do things on the mainland. You'll just have to prove to them that it's worth while to have go-ahead ways."

And as it happened, soon afterward Lowrie did! The fishing fleet had brought in an exceptionally heavy haul of herring. The early steamer had sailed away with every available box packed, for the city markets, and still each boat had a big surplus. The men were asking one another what should be done, and Lowrie spoke up.

"There's enough here to gie the wimmen a' the potted fish their crocks'll hold. Send the bellman through the toon wi' news o' a bargain. Ten guid herring for sixpence, if they'll come the noo, and get them."

"The wimmen willna believe that they're guid herring at sic a price," objected a voice. But Lowrie went on enthusiastically.

"Gie Andra ten fish to carry wi' him, and tell him to haud them up to view at each crying, and to say, 'Here's a sample.'"

"It'll cost a shilling to pay Andra," protested one man.

"Aye," put in another, "and if the wimmen dinna come, we'll hae spent it for naething."

"It'll cost mair nor a shilling," stated a third. "Andra canna be expectit to baith carry the fish and cry them for the regular fee."

"Then gie him a wheen bawbees mair," cried Lowrie, impatiently.

It was decided to try the plan, but then a hitch occurred. Wilson Watt, who daily wheeled a fish barrow from one end of the bay to the other, demanded suddenly, "Wha'll be buying my fish if Andra goes roaring owre the place that they can be had frae the boats at ten for sixpence?"

This angle of the situation had to be considered for Wilson was their steady customer and must'nt be disregarded. They looked to Lowrie for the answer and after a moment he had it. If Wilson would that morning stay at the harbor and sell his fish for the same price as the others, then they in turn must give assurance, should he have any loss of profit, that it would be made up to him. To this they all agreed and Lowrie was dispatched with money in his hand to pay the town crier for his service.

Andra's bell soon started clanging and as it did so doors and windows were opened, and horses were "whoaed" to a standstill. That was the usual effect of his bell, but in this particular instance the after-effect was not usual, for as he went along the waterfront, displaying the sample, and stopping every now and then to shout the message, women with baskets emerged hastily from doors in his wake and turned toward the harbor. In a short while so much business had been done that when the latest comers arrived they found very few fish left.

Lowrie had been giving a helping hand wherever one was needed, and when the rush was over the general opinion was that the Highland Lass would be losing a valuable man if Lowrie Nebb didn't become one of the partners, so before the men had dispersed to their homes on Fisherman's Row, the matter had been settled.

The following day Annie encountered Lowrie in Georgie Todd's bakery. She queried interestedly, "Did you ever see yon done on the mainland, Lowrie?" And Lowrie replied happily:

"I did, but," reminding her with a grin, "I was mim-mou'ed. I didna say so."

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

"Uneasy Lies the Head—"

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE exists, unmistakably, in whatever country and among all races and creeds, the native or instinctive desire to yield to and acknowledge vested or even assumed authority. This, it may be shown, is because of the age-old belief, or superstition, that those who are chosen or who assume the right to direct or dictate, possess superior knowledge or are endowed with superior power. In democracies, ever since the days when men first assumed the right to govern themselves, there has been continuous shifting and experimenting, with the final result seen in the effort to delegate to those supposed to be best fitted or qualified the authority to represent, both in making laws and in administering or executing them, a majority of the people joining in a popular referendum.

A natural and inevitable result of this process has been the frequent repudiation by the electorate of the warrant of authority once so generously and willingly bestowed, and the selection of new and possibly inexperienced administrators to succeed them. There is ever a time of trial and testing, always, it may be agreed, with the desire and hope that the new may be wiser, more progressive, or more conservative than the old. Likewise there is the implied reservation or stipulation that the right to direct, legislate or govern shall never extend beyond the limits set in the original grant, and that under no circumstances shall it attempt to perpetuate itself.

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It is interesting, at this appreciable juncture in human affairs the world over, to observe in the United States a recurrence of the intermittent apprehension that what we have so proudly boasted of as popular government is in some danger of being superseded or replaced by some form of political mastery or dictatorship. Among Democrats and revolting Republicans this possibility was audibly whispered in the days of Grant's second Administration. Fear was expressed that those who had exploited and discredited the President and his party would actually refuse to permit him to yield authority after the elections of 1876.

Less voluble and somewhat less general was the unrest during the "big-stick" and "trust-busting" era of the first Roosevelt. Many fearful persons saw in the President a potential and possibly ambitious dictator. The actuating motives, if these existed, were not the same as those suspected in the years 1872-1876. The spoilers who were in command in the earlier years did not pretend that their rule was salutary or in any way beneficial. The public and the public domain were their intended victims and proposed prizes.

As we look back to the years when the wrath of the elder Roosevelt struck terror in the camp of the "malefactors of great wealth," we recall striking similarities to conditions prevailing today. Then, as now, there was apparent the serious conviction held by the executor of a public trust that the person to whom authority had been delegated was one peculiarly fitted, if not actually specially appointed, to lead his people out of the wilderness. Thus actuated, the danger always is, no matter in what country or among what people, that the will of the administrator, rather than the expressed desires of those governed, will be imposed and that, unless curbed or denounced, it will prevail.

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The wonder is, unless those tempted to override and disregard their constitutionally bestowed power and authority are impelled by inordinate ambition or fanatical zeal, that they do not, in their soberer moments, study contemplatively the record of disillusionment, disappointment and failure being written in those countries where even so-called benign dictatorships have been set up and measurably maintained. The picture is not reassuring or encouraging to those who might even vaguely desire to undertake similar experiments. Russia, at the moment, though the oldest of these experimental fields, is harried and honeycombed with unrest and dissension. Everywhere there is a resort to extreme measures in an effort to maintain power and authority arbitrarily imposed.

The pages, freshly written and easily legible, lie open before us. And yet the warning seems not to have been heeded. The journey to the little island in Chesapeake Bay has been made. The word of the Commander-in-Chief is to proceed along the line already indicated in dealing with the proposed court revision plan. At the moment there seems to be little prospect that the order will be obeyed.

The Wide Horizon

Six Months After Buenos Aires

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

SIX months have passed since the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace closed its doors in Buenos Aires. Of the more than sixty projects agreed upon at that parley only a few are being acted upon. Many of them required the ratification of home governments and legislatures and in many of the larger states of Latin America presidential elections are absorbing all attention and all energies. Nevertheless, from scattered fronts, come frequent notices to the effect that, backstage, governments are moving to translate into reality the projects which their delegates signed in Buenos Aires. Though the specific realization of this vast program for the consolidation and maintenance of peace in America must take time, there is already evident a subtle change in the all-American atmosphere.

In November of last year, just a month before the peace parley opened, there were serious fears that Latin America might develop into a second Spain. Fascism and Communism seemed to have the center of the stage, at moments, while, at others, the pro-European versus the pro-American forces held the spotlight. Democracy and an "American system" seemed to have little chance of success at a conclave where crossed wires were pulling the delegates in all directions, save those set by the originators of the conference idea.

Despite the eruption of a semi-fascist state in Cuba, during and just after the conference, despite Guatemalan reiterated sympathy for the Franco cause in Spain, despite other trends in countries like Peru, Venezuela and Colombia which have had their share of upsets since December, there are positive evidences that the American climate has altered. Brazil, it is announced, will not renew its commercial agreement with Germany. Argentina has ceased active and open defense of the League of Nations. Public offensives against communism have relaxed and the fascist fervor so manifest in many centers has abated. Brazil, which seemed to be on the fence, now is moving into an election with two candidates who clearly denounce the extremes of right and left, and Argentina, in spite of difficulties, promises to hold an election which will be democratic.

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There are three possible interpretations of this change. The first is that the Peace Conference itself brought about the change and that the constant allusions to democracy and the popular reactions to them served as warnings to would-be fascists and communists that they were barking up the wrong tree. Undoubtedly it has become both possible and popular to talk and write about democracy in many of the countries where seven months ago it was decidedly a ticklish business.

In the second place, it may be that developments in Spain, Italo-Germanic moves and trends, French-English-United States agreements, and the elections in Belgium, have all tended to clarify the issue and to make the American way—the middle between the extremes—the more desirable. True to the very nature of extremes, both those of right and left have overstepped themselves and committed, from the point of view of their own interests and aims, gross and unintelligent blunders which are causing the Latin Americans to ask themselves, "How did we fall for them in the first place?" Fascists and communists have been playing a most undignified game of leap-frog, over themselves, to curry Latin-American favor. They have not only made themselves ridiculous but have cast on their own causes the worst sort of light. Latin Americans who did not dare, seven months ago, come out openly to disclose the methods used by propagandists now shout, in some nations, from the housetops against their methods and ideals.

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But the third interpretation, though the hardest to prove, is that Europe and the pro-European forces which were so extremely active in Latin America before the Peace Conference, saw their house of cards come tumbling down. They realize that they were defeated. At the conference, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina represented the pro-European or, as they preferred to call it, the "universalist" block. The first two backed down somewhat and Argentina is now doing all she can, through an augmented publicity and press bureau attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to explain the "correctness and honesty of her much misunderstood attitude."

Another factor which must be mentioned, though it grows out of the first, is that Washington has not made any serious blunders and continues to gain the confidence of the Latin Americans. For the time being the old suspicion is definitely gone and the Latin Americans feel a stronger sense of partnership with Washington than ever before. The only fly in the ointment is the announcement of proposed diplomatic changes which have not been considered here as too well advised. As these changes have not yet taken place it is too soon to judge whether they will actually undo good work already done.